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THE JERUSALEM POST

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**PLO sea chief
blown up
in Athens**

Page 3

Operation lasting 15 hours

First liver transplant in Israel

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
 Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — The country's first liver transplant, a life-saving emergency operation, began at the Rambam Hospital here at 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon and was expected to last for as long as 15 hours. Late last night one of the surgeons involved said the operation was "going well."

Because of the life-saving aspect, the operation was sanctioned by Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino without reference to the rabbinate.

Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira told Itim last night, in response to the news of the Rambam operation: "The rabbinate has not permitted liver transplants in Israel." He added that the halachic questions about heart and liver

transplants had not yet been revealed any details about the donor, or the cause of the donor's death. Schichmanter emigrated from the Soviet Union with her family 10 years ago and lives in Kfar Saba. She is a Bank Leumi clerk. Her husband Leonid is a physicist with the Israel Aircraft Industries. The couple have a daughter serving in the army and an 11-year-old son.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Asks for murder of Thatcher

Hindawi smuggles letter from jail

By DAVID HOROWITZ
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

LONDON. — Nezar Hindawi, accused of trying to blow up an El Al plane, smuggled a letter out of prison to his cousin in Italy in which he called for the assassination of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Israel, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

The letter, an informed source told *The Post*, was written in Arabic and somehow smuggled by Hindawi in May to his cousin Hawdi in Genoa. According to the source, Hindawi wrote that he was in a desperate position, and he urged his cousin to do something to help him.

Perhaps, Hindawi is said to have written, some sort of swap could be arranged whereby he and his brother — in jail in Germany — could be exchanged for four Israeli prisoners he said were being held in Beirut.

Hindawi told Hawdi to approach Syrian intelligence officer Haidhan Said to see if the Syrians would use their influence on his behalf.

The prosecution in Hindawi's Old Bailey trial alleges that Said arranged Hindawi's attempt to bomb an El Al jumbo last April.

Hindawi's letter also reportedly called on his cousin to organize an attempt to assassinate Thatcher during her visit to Israel. He even mentioned a specific date for such an attempt. *The Post* was told. Presumably he hoped that Thatcher's murder, and perhaps the threat of further killings, might persuade the British to let him out of jail and deport him.

Hawdi, 24, was arrested in Italy in June, and has been held since on terrorism charges.

Thatcher's office last night declined to comment on the story.

Two Scotland Yard detectives flew to Genoa just over a month ago to question Hawdi, but refused to disclose details of the questioning when they returned.

Hindawi's brother Ahmed Nasi is in jail in West Germany for his role in the bombing of a German-Arab friendship club earlier this year. The source suggested that Hindawi's letter had not been used against him in court because it would be too complicated to prove conclusively that the Arabic handwriting was indeed Hindawi's.

Hindawi's defence counsel yesterday completed his summation by telling the jury that Hindawi had been "used and manipulated" by mysterious "international agencies."

Counsel Gilbert Gray said there was no evidence to show that Hindawi, a Jordanian, had known that there was a bomb in the bag he had given to his pregnant girlfriend Anne Murphy to carry onto the El Al jumbo.

The case, Gray said, was "all about interested parties, wheeling and dealing," a clear reference to his



AGREEING AGAIN: Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres synchronize their watches yesterday during a brief ceremony at the Prime Minister's Office at which Peres formally turned over the premiership to Shamir. A second ceremony was held soon after at the Foreign Ministry, where Peres formally took over from Shamir as vice prime minister and foreign minister. (See page 2)

(Feinblatt/Media)

'Judges Council' established to improve judicial system

By MENACHEM SHALEV
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country's 262 judges, already responsible for upholding the law of the land, have now decided to try to take the court system into their hands as well.

In the no. 1 courtroom of the Supreme Court yesterday, the judges formally founded a 36-member "Judges' Council." The council will be headed by the president of the Supreme Court and will include the 12 presidents of the district, magistrates and national labour courts and 22 other judges elected from around the country.

In a rare meeting with reporters, Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar said yesterday that the council would "benefit the judicial system, the public and the state" by proposing solutions to the various "organizational and ethical" problems that faced the judges and the court system.

Shamgar said that the most acute problem was the litigation bottleneck. "Justice achieved after many years loses much of its effectiveness," he said.

Shamgar said that a committee of the council would recommend a basic change in the courts' system that would establish an additional instance of appeals. He said that the 4,000 cases now heard each year by the Supreme Court prevented the justices from devoting sufficient time to constitutional and fundamental legal questions.

Shamgar disagreed with a characterization of the council as a "judges' union," although one of its committees would deal with judges' salaries, pensions and working conditions, he said. "Judges are the only profes-

sionals who do not have a unifying body," he added.

Other issues to be tackled by the council include a re-evaluation of the geographical division of the courts; standardizing the number of judges attached to each court; computerizing the court system; administrative personnel; and transcriptions of court proceedings.

A council committee is to deal with ethics and will be empowered to reprimand delinquent judges.

Shamgar said that the justice minister had concurred that there was a need to establish the council. Authority for the administration of the courts is vested in the Justice Ministry.

Although the council will initially have an advisory function only, Shamgar said that he hoped that its status would be anchored in law "within a year or two."

Two Dung Gate suspects said to be brothers

Jerusalem Post Staff

Two of the four Palestinians held in Israel for allegedly carrying out a grenade attack which killed one person and wounded 70 outside the Old City Dung Gate last week are brothers, security sources said yesterday.

They said one of the brothers returned here last year after four years of training in Iraq with the Fatah wing of the PLO.

Police initially said only three suspects were arrested but later revealed that a fourth man had been detained. A court order prevents publication of the names of the suspects who police say are members of a Fatah-directed group calling itself Islamic Jihad.

The group has no known connection with a movement of the same name based in Lebanon.

Israel, Arab cancer experts meet

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Scientists from Israel and Mediterranean Arab countries compared their findings on cancer for two days during a symposium organized by the French Association for Research on Cancer (ARC) in Villejuif, near Paris.

The organizing committee included both Arabs and Israelis. According to one of the participants, Prof. Baruch Modan of the Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer, the meeting was "exceptional."

"The first day," he recalled, "was like a warm-up. But after the dinner, I felt such cohesion between all those attending, such an eagerness to find out our commonalities and differences, that this could be the beginning of a bridge."

The Arab scientists came from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon and Kuwait. Most had to

have their government's approval to attend.

The meeting was devoted to the frequency of cancers in Mediterranean countries and to bladder cancer. One session was co-chaired by a Kuwaiti and an Israeli.

Modan said that 70 per cent of the cancers dealt with in the area had environmental causes. He stressed also the "worrying" increase of bladder cancer in most of the Mediterranean area and especially in Israel where, in the past 20 years it had become the second most common cancer among Jewish men and the third among Jewish women.

According to Modan this pattern resulted from the industrialization of Israel. Since the Arab population is largely rural it is less susceptible to industrial metabolites (cancer-inducing pollution).

Other main causes of bladder cancer, Modan said, were smoking and, in Egypt, bilharzia. The symposium ended last night.

Berri says he holds Israeli airman

By HIRSH GOODMAN
 Post Defence Correspondent

Nabih Berri, the head of the Shi'ite Amal movement and Lebanon's minister of justice, confirmed yesterday that the Israeli crewman shot down over southern Lebanon last Thursday was being held by his organization.

Berri, who made the statement to the press in Beirut, gave no details on the missing navigator, nor did he say where the airman was being held, or which Amal faction was holding him.

But despite the vagueness of Berri's statement, defence sources in Israel said the Berri statement was "highly credible." They said that they had "every reason to believe him."

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, while touring Ma'alot in the north yesterday, said that Israel saw "Amal as responsible for his (the airman's) well-being and safety" and that Israel expected his quick return.

Rabin added, however, that Israel still had "no firm information" on the airman's whereabouts. "There are several indications, but I cannot say for sure where he is. They (Amal) have not presented any documents or proof that the crewman is in their hands, nor have they shown him," Rabin said.

Israeli defence sources last night expressed satisfaction at Berri's claim to be holding the navigator. But they stressed that no negotiations had taken place officially or unofficially. They expressed concern that Berri had not been more specific in his comments, indicating that the airman could be in the hands of an Amal faction over which Berri's control was limited.

Military sources refused to comment on a report in the Beirut newspaper *Al-Sharq* yesterday that the airman was "a Jew of Romanian descent. He is 28 years old and has the rank of captain."

While Berri offered no absolute proof that the airman was alive and being held by Amal, his statement "does constitute acceptance of responsibility for the well-being of the airman" by Amal.

Berri is considered a pro-Syrian force in the Beirut government and was in Damascus on the day the plane was downed.



Amal leader Nabih Berri speaking at his press conference in Beirut yesterday. (Reuters)

At his press conference in Beirut yesterday, Berri denied a report in the daily *A-Liwa* yesterday that "Western diplomats are trying to negotiate the release of the airman."

"There have been no contacts," Berri said. But, he continued, "Israel should release prisoners from all factions — all the prisoners it holds — in return for the airman."

A-Liwa had claimed that Israel had offered through Western diplomats to release all Lebanese prisoners in Israel, "but the captors turned down this offer demanding that the Palestinians in Israeli prisons be freed as well," the paper wrote.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said the airman was being treated in a hospital in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley.

One of the fiercest alleged captors hinted on Monday that he was possibly being held in a secret hideout in Beirut. The Amal militiaman who identified himself only as Ahmed, said the airman had been driven along the coastal highway from Sidon to Beirut after having been taken prisoner.

Ahmed said he was one of the Amal fighters who had captured the flier and driven him to Beirut.

Tit-for-tit conflict

U.S. expels 55 Soviet diplomats

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. yesterday expelled 55 Soviet embassy and consular staff members in response to the Soviet expulsion on Sunday of five American diplomats.

The step was the latest in a tit-for-tat expulsion war that began last month with the U.S. ordering out 25 staff members of the Soviet mission to the UN.

The Soviet news agency Tass, reacting to yesterday's move, said: "The Reagan administration has taken another step aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations."

Before yesterday's announcement by the State Department, the Soviet Foreign Ministry had suggested in Moscow that further Soviet action could be expected if the U.S. retaliated.

The State Department said 38 members of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and 12 at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco were being ordered out to bring the staffing level of the embassies down to the U.S. levels in the Moscow embassy and Leningrad consulate.

Further, it said, the U.S. was expelling four members of the Washington embassy and one in the consulate in direct retaliation for the Soviet expulsions on Sunday.

The scope of the U.S. action came as a surprise, especially as it followed so closely the Iceland summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The State Department said that following the September 25 expulsion of 25 members of the Soviet UN mission, Washington had told Moscow it would not tolerate actions against U.S. diplomatic missions in the Soviet Union.

"The Soviets were aware, at the time of that action at the UN, that if they took action in retaliation we would then be moving to establish

parity..." the department spokesman said.

Washington says there is no comparison between the U.S. expulsions of diplomats accredited to the UN and the Soviet expulsions of American diplomats accredited to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. said the 25 were spies. The spokesman declined to speculate on how yesterday's actions may affect U.S.-Soviet relations, now in a delicate stage following the Reykjavik summit.

But he said the U.S. remained committed to pursuing a dialogue stemming from the summit. He described the problem of espionage as important, but separate.

He also said the U.S. was still prepared to pursue plans for the opening of a Soviet consulate in New York and an American consulate in Kiev.

Soviet spokesman Gennady Gerasimov noted yesterday that Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had warned in late September that the Soviet Union "would look at reply measures" if the UN expulsion order were carried out.

"If the U.S. insists on continuing this game of tit-for-tat, then this can continue indefinitely," Gerasimov warned.

"I should call your attention to the numbers," he said. "We could have ordered more American diplomats out. We do have some reserves here, you know."

But Gerasimov added, "We think that we should draw a line through this whole story. We consider it is time to stop."

Gorbachev proved himself tough in a tit-for-tat battle with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in September 1985, when 31 British and Soviet diplomats, business representatives and journalists were expelled from each country in two rounds. (Reuters, AP)

Israel again focus of Austrian election storm

By ILONA HENRY
 Post Diplomatic Correspondent

VIENNA. — "I am enraged by the latest development in Israel regarding their policy toward Austria, and I find it atrocious," the chairman of Austria's conservative opposition was quoted yesterday as saying.

People's Party leader Alois Mock's sharp attack on Israel came in a parliamentary campaign rally. He was responding to Yitzhak Shamir's decision as foreign minister to downgrade Israeli diplomatic representation in Austria by not appointing a new ambassador.

Israeli Ambassador Michael Elitzur was recalled for consultations following the election of Kurt Waldheim as president last June. Since then Israel has left a charge d'affaires in Vienna.

Waldheim has been linked to Nazi atrocities against Jews in World War II.

"Austrian People's Party introduces the Waldheim-Israel theme into the election campaign," the *Kronenzeitung* headlined its report on Mock's comments.

Mock was quoted as saying: "I have kept silent on this topic for months now, but this cannot go on. Austria will not be dictated to by Israel, a state it has always supported internationally...If Israel does not send an ambassador here, we will have to ask President Waldheim if Austria should not stop having an ambassador in Israel."

(Legally the government and not the president decides on diplomatic postings.)

Mock, who is also chairman of the European Democratic Union, the roof organization of European conservative parties, qualified his attack by saying Shamir represented only a small group of "fanatics."

Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch, in a television interview late Monday, cautioned against a hasty Austrian reaction to Israel's failure to appoint a new ambassador to Vienna. But he added: "There is no question for us that in the sending out of ambassadors...the basic rule of reciprocity exists."

Sources in Jerusalem indicated yesterday that Israel was continuing to equivocate about dispatching an ambassador to Austria and remained unfazed by the Austrian foreign minister's implied threat.

The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem refused to comment on Jankowitsch's remarks, saying that it had no reliable details on the matter. It noted that Austria's ambassador to Tel Aviv, Otto Pleinert, had conveyed no such threat during his talks in the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Pleinert asked yesterday, as he has regularly in the past weeks, that Israel clarify the situation. Yoel Alion, who heads one of the two Western Europe departments at the Foreign Ministry, told Pleinert that Israel had not decided to change the level of representation, and that Elitzur, though back in Israel, officially remains Israel's ambassador to Vienna. Alion said Israel would decide on the matter "soon."

Jerusalem March — love in the air

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

There was an awful lot of love in the air yesterday as some 20,000 people paraded their passion in the streets of Jerusalem. Yet even the strictest guardian of public morality would have approved.

For about half the lovers were pro-Israel Christians declaring their devotion to the country. The rest were Israelis, making it clear that if others love us — well, we can only applaud their good taste.

The event was the annual Jerusalem march, once a local affair, but now a parade ground for people from all over the world who identify with the Jewish state. "We started with you," their banners proclaimed.

Representatives from dozens of

countries — from the Philippines to Finland — gathered at Independence Park yesterday together with thousands of Israelis, for the final stage of the march that wound its way past delighted crowds up Jaffa Road to the old Shaare Zedek building.

Leading the American contingent was Uncle Sam — alias Shay Bailey from Los Angeles — who, resplendent in stars and stripes, top hat and tails, won the day's biggest cheer.

"I bought this suit for the U.S. bicentennial," she said. "But I never got around to using it. Now I use it as my way of showing that I love Israel."

Sneaking a glance at the heavily-armed soldiers on a nearby rooftop, one of the Americans said: "Sure some people were scared off by the

terrorism and all. But not us. You can always count on us."

The Christians, from Australia, Britain, Kenya, Ghana, Scandinavia, Japan and many other places said they were here at God's command. He had told them to come to Jerusalem during the Feast of the Tabernacles — Succot — and they were going to do it, terror or no terror.

As her fellows joined hands in a circle and prayed, Charlotte Dillon, leading a group of American Catholics, said: "This is my fifth Jerusalem march and I wouldn't miss it for anything. I have no fear — only fear of the Lord."

It was the Israeli contingent that led the march, with hundreds of frolicking blue-shirted youth movement members followed by ranks of

necktied, black-booted bankworkers and platoons of Bezek employees ignoring calls of "when will I get my phone?"

Magen David Adom marchers carried some of their lighter participants on stretchers. And a heavy-set man, marching on behalf of an armoured-door company, complained loudly that the crowd were not clapping loudly enough.

The scouts, youth centres, hospitals and many firms and organizations were represented. But pride of place went to 80-year-old Yosef Rokach from Haifa who, wearing a pair of pioneer-style shorts and heavy boots, marched alone, on behalf of the country's Esperanto speakers.

"It's a great event and I try never to miss it," he said. "I reckon I've got another 40 marches in me yet."



American Christian supporters of Israel walk with IDF soldiers in the Jerusalem March yesterday. (Brian Hendler)

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LONDON	10	14	17
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, chance of light local showers in the north and center of the country.	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	17-23	20-21
Golan	13-24	20-21
Nahariya	15-26	24-25
Safed	16-26	24-25
Haifa Port	14-22	20-21
Tiberias	15-20	27-28
Nazareth	16-26	24-25
Atula	13-26	25-26
Sharmona	16-24	22-23
Tel Aviv	17-24	24-25
B-G Airport	16-25	24-25
Jericho	17-23	30-31
Gaza	17-25	24-25
Beersheba	13-27	26-27
Eilat	20-31	29-30

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Zvi Herman, maritime author, will be guest speaker at today's weekly meeting of the Haifa Rotary Club in the Shulamit Hotel at 1 p.m.

Princess Juliana leaves for home

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands left for home yesterday at the end of a trip to Israel that she called "a real dream come true."

At the airport to see her off was a small detachment of Dutch soldiers serving with the Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai.

Moshe Rivlin, chairman of the Jewish National Fund, said that the former queen had been especially impressed by efforts to make the Negev desert bloom. She had also shown great interest in the holy sites, based on her knowledge of the Bible. Juliana and her husband Prince Bernhard came to Israel as guests of the JNF. (Itim)

Nablus trade union office closed down

A Nablus trade union office that military authorities say was being used as a PLO front was closed yesterday for a year, an IDF spokesman said.

OC Central Command, Aluf Ehud Barak, also extended for a further half-year the order closing another Nablus trade union office.

Security authorities said that both offices had been used by Nayef Hawatmeh's DFLP to distribute pamphlets and recruit members.

Military sources said that the closure order was part of a general effort to prevent groups from organizing terrorist actions under the guise of trade unions.

Youth stabbed

HAIFA (Itim). - A 15-year-old boy from Tirat Hacarmel was arrested on Monday night for stabbing and seriously wounding another youth, apparently during a quarrel.

LOTTO. - In yesterday's drawing of the national lottery, the following numbers were picked: 13, 18, 20, 22, 38, 41, and the additional number, 30.

Acre Fringe Theatre Festival

Too long, too little truth

By NAOMI DOUDAI

ACRE. - *Neft* is a tormented vision of what might happen if ever the Arabs throw us into the sea.

Their revenge, though, is too horrible and hideous cruelty is acted out with violent realism. But while Avraham Shushner's treatment is in-depth and fast-paced, and the theme fascinating, the play goes on too long, degenerating into farce.

Gadi Inbar's directing and the entire cast's acting are among the most remarkable in the festival competition. But the sort of climactic tension involved in such brutal action cannot be sustained without losing its grip on the audience. Too much drama, too little truth.

This fine ensemble definitely deserves a better build play.

Nemalim (Autis) again presents Sabras playing Sabras, in conformity with the festival's convention. An endearing, muscular and anxiety-eaten mutt with a murderous temper is the hero.

Sex-starved because sex-shy, he is married to the village princess, who doesn't play for him as a partner. She doesn't play the piano either, but she

HOME NEWS

Beilin becomes No. 2 man in the Foreign Ministry

By BENNY MORRIS

The Solomonic solution reached yesterday to the problem of the director-generalship of the Foreign Ministry left Avraham Tamir and the ministry's staff committee gritting their teeth and Yossi Beilin, fresh from the cabinet secretariat, smiling broadly.

Foreign Minister Peres, on his first day in office, forced on new director-general Tamir a *de facto* deputy minister, with the title "political director-general," in the person of Yossi Beilin, and endowed Beilin with the major powers and responsibilities of a No. 2.

In a statement issued yesterday evening by the minister's bureau chief and communications adviser, Uri Savir, the ministry announced, in no uncertain terms, that Beilin would be, "in the absence of a deputy minister, the No. 2 man in the ministry after the foreign minister."

The statement followed meetings earlier yesterday between Peres, Beilin and Tamir.

Beilin, declared the statement, would be chairman of the ministry's appointments committee and would

chair the minister's political staff, which will also comprise Tamir, Savir, the minister's political adviser, Nimrod Novick, and the ministry deputy directors-general in charge of information and communications, research, the U.S., Europe, the Soviet Union and South Africa.

This arrangement in effect places Beilin, under Peres, in charge of Foreign Ministry policy in these main areas, leaving Tamir in effective charge of policy and activities vis-à-vis Africa, Asia and the Arab world.

Both directors-general, according to the arrangement, are to have access to "all the information" necessary to carry out their functions and are to be able to meet the relevant Israeli ambassadors.

Still undecided is which director-general will occupy the offices vacated yesterday by outgoing director-general David Kimche, with most staffers betting on Beilin.

The ministry staff committee was briefed by Peres last night on the new working arrangements. The committee was due to meet this morning to decide on an appropriate reaction, if any. But observers be-

lieved it unlikely that the staff would impose sanctions in response to the new arrangements.

Peres yesterday assured the staff committee that none of Minister's personal staff, nor any of Peres's staff in his capacity as vice premier, would in any way interfere in the workings of the office.

But the staff committee last night remained unhappy, sceptical, wary of the apparent influx of former officials from the Prime Minister's Office, and worried about its possible portent. "We don't know how to take it," said a committee spokesman. "There has never been such an arrangement in the ministry before. But, on the other hand, we wish the new minister well and hope he will succeed in his task. We don't want to cause him problems."

Tamir yesterday declined comment on the arrangement, but has apparently bowed to the *fait accompli*. No one knows how Tamir's Yahad Party leader, Weizman, who yesterday went abroad, will take to the new arrangement. He reportedly left the country in a dour mood, expecting the worst.

Kollek blasts 'politicization'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday lambasted the politicization of the civil service. Speaking to a forum of mayors meeting in Jerusalem on mutual cooperation to promote tourism, Kollek said it was a sad day for Israel when people of the calibre of David Kimche, outgoing Foreign Ministry director-general, were forced to leave the civil service for political reasons.

Foreign Minister Peres yesterday appointed Kimche an ambassador-extraordinary for special assignments, which he may be called upon to carry out from time to time.

Kimche, who is believed likely to take up an executive or consultative post in a leading financial concern, accepted the post, saying that he would do it for an annual wage of NIS 1.

Kollek broke away briefly from the mayors' convention to attend a farewell luncheon for Kimche at Beit Hanassi.

He regretted that someone with so much still to give had been denied the opportunity to do so because of political considerations. He said that strength needed in all quarters to fight this insidious trend, which, if unchallenged, would drive others with similar talents out of the civil service.

Launched at the initiative of the Israel Hotel Association, the mayors' forum deplored the lack of a national master plan for the development of tourism, and called on the government to increase the budget for tourism. It also urged the education and tourism ministries to encourage the study of tourism as a matriculation subject in vocational schools.

Kochav Yair settlement formed

Shamir returns to political roots

Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir turned to his political roots yesterday in his first full day in office, as he addressed a gathering of Betar youth and Herut leaders in Herzliya, and then presided over the dedication of a new settlement, Kochav Yair, named after his former commander in the Lehi-Avraham "Yair" Stern.

Shamir told the Betar gathering that despite the paramount obligation of all Jews to make aliya to Israel, there is an atmosphere of "satisfaction, wealth and complacency" in the Diaspora. "The Jews have never been as rich or as comfortable as they are today in the

Diaspora. Everyone knows that the threat awaiting them is not physical or economic, but it is the kiss of death of complacency."

Shamir proudly noted that a representative of the "Yabotinsky Movement" was now head of the government - despite the disparaging remarks some Labour MKs had made about this Monday in the Knesset.

Kochav Yair, a luxurious settlement of villas just inside the Green Line, was celebrated by Shamir as a boost to the "Zionist enterprise." It has 300 housing units today and 600 more are planned.

Shamir recalled a conversation with "Yair" while walking with him in Tel Aviv shortly before he was murdered. "He told me 'the British will get me sooner or later. They'll say I tried to escape and they'll kill me. I don't care because many fighters will take my place.'"

Shamir took over as one of the leaders of Lehi after Stern's murder.

Meanwhile in the Negev, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres also turned to his political roots, telling an audience in Beersheba that he will dedicate much of his time to fulfilling his mentor David Ben-Gurion's dream of developing the desert region.

(Continued from Page One)

repeated claim that the Mossad had framed Hindawi in an attempt to implicate Syria in international terrorism.

But Justice Mars-Jones, in his final remarks which he is to continue today, saw matters rather differently. He spoke of the wide divergence between Hindawi's and Murphy's testimony, and the even larger gap between the testimony of Hindawi and the police evidence.

Mars-Jones said he saw "no evidence of Mossad involvement."

He said there were four things that the prosecution had had to prove: that the bag that Hindawi had given

statements of knock-on effects."

The jury was expected to begin deliberating today or tomorrow.

The Foreign Office, meanwhile, announced that it had withdrawn two of the six diplomats at the British Embassy in Beirut. Diplomatic sources in Beirut said the decision was linked to the Hindawi trial.

But the Foreign Office spokesman here refused to connect the decision to reduce the embassy staff with any specific development.

"It follows a reassessment of the security situation in Beirut which goes on all the time," he said.

Three British diplomats' wives have also left Beirut.

LIVER

Schichmanter's father, Boris Seubelson, told reporters that his daughter had lately taken a turn for the worse after eight years of treatment for her liver condition at the Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava.

Earlier this week she started hemorrhaging and the hospital conducted special tests to prepare for a possible transplant. The information was sent to Rambam, which was recently authorized by the Health Ministry to prepare a liver transplant unit. Yesterday morning Rambam phoned the Schichmanter home and told them that they might be able to carry out the transplant during the day. The family immediately travelled to Haifa. At 12:30 p.m. yesterday the liver was removed from the donor's body after the family had agreed to the donation. The operation began at 5 p.m.

So far seven Israelis are known to have undergone liver transplants, all of them in hospitals abroad. Some were carried out by Kam at the Pittsburgh Medical Centre.

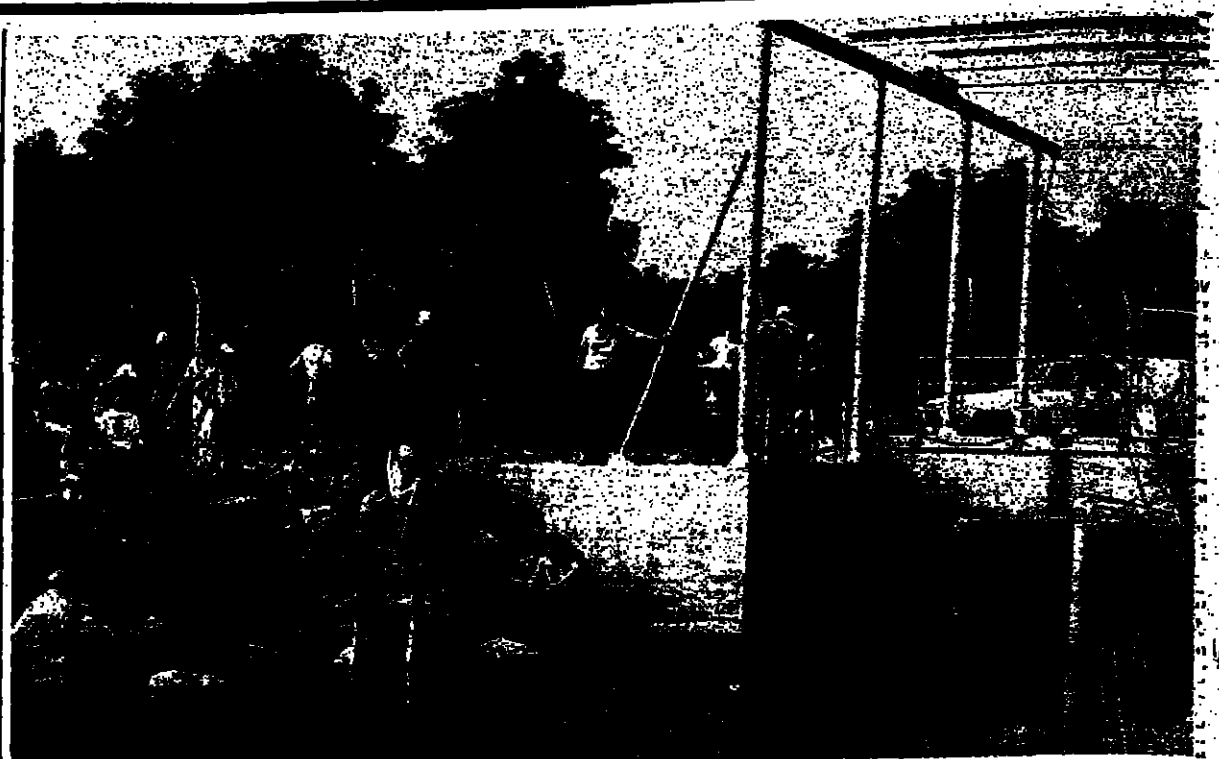
A special committee of Health Ministry specialists and representatives of the Chief Rabbinate are trying to work out a formula for establishing the moment of death, in line with Halacha, which would make possible the start of regular liver and heart transplants at Rambam and at the Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem in Jerusalem.

Man stabbed in liver drives himself to hospital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A man with a knife jabbed in his liver drove himself from Bat Yam to Holon's Wolfson Hospital last night, after being stabbed by his girlfriend during an argument.

On arriving at the hospital, Michael Dakar, 28, told his story to the police and then collapsed.



Nature lovers seeking to preserve the natural streams running from the Dan River yesterday visit an installation built to divert the Dan waters for a hydro-electric plant. (Israel Sun)

'Ramat Gan rapist' indicted

By YORAM GAZIT

For the Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - The "Ramat Gan rapist" used to follow his victims home with his truck in the early hours of the morning and rape them while threatening them with a knife, according to the charge sheet presented yesterday to the magistrate's court here.

The 36-year-old Ramat Gan man allegedly raped two women in this way and attempted to rape another three, all in the Dan region. He was also charged with burglary of a Ramat Gan apartment and possession of drugs.

Married and a father of two, the man is suspected of committing 17 rapes, attempted rapes and indecent acts. Most of these cases are still under investigation. In two rapes to which he admitted - one in Tel Aviv's Rehov Eini Geddi - no charges have been filed because the police could not find the victims.

The suspect was arrested on September 2, 1986, after residents reported seeing a man walking around the yards of the houses on Tel Aviv's Sherot Chen at 1:30 a.m.

Detectives of the Central Unit, who were nearby as part of a routine stake-out set to catch the man responsible for a series of rapes in this area, arrived quickly and spotted the suspect inside the flat of a woman living alone.

When he was arrested he admitted immediately that he had been in the habit of following women home and peeping into their apartments while masturbating. But he denied that he had ever raped a woman.

Detectives at the police station realized immediately that the suspect fitted the description given by some rape victims, including that of a 17-year-old Ramat Gan girl raped about two months earlier.

After 20 days of intensive interrogation the suspect broke down and admitted that he had raped a Tel Aviv woman and a Ramat Aviv woman two years ago. He also admitted three attempted rapes in the Dan region. Five days later, he engaged another attorney, Menahem Rubinstein, and since then has stopped cooperating with the police.

According to the police, the suspect stalked and attacked his victims after midnight, when he finished work in the theatre.

With the conviction of Yusuf Mahajne known as the north Tel Aviv rapist, and the arrest of the alleged Ramat Aviv rapist, Moshe Shabtai, who is awaiting trial, the police believe that they have solved most of the rape cases reported in the Dan region during the past year.

Bishop Tutu to visit as peace centre guest

Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is to visit Israel within the next several months, as a guest of the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East.

Tutu yesterday accepted the invitation during a telephone conversation with MK Yossi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement. Tutu reportedly said that he was accepting because the invitation had come from an institution strongly opposed to apartheid.

'Let the streams flow' River diversion protest

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIBBUTZ HAGOSHIM. - More than 1,500 conservationists - including hundreds of youngsters - took part in a demonstration here yesterday calling on the authorities to "Let the Streams Flow."

The nature lovers were protesting against the diversion of the Dan River to run a new hydro-electric power station built by a consortium of kibbutzim and moshavim in the region.

The protesters maintained that diverting the water would dry up five streams flowing from the Dan into the Hatzbani River. They said the area was one of the most beautiful in Israel and should be preserved for future generations and as a potential tourist attraction.

If the waters dry up, they said, the ecological system of an area of 20 square kilometres would be destroyed. This would include animal life in the region as well as the vegetation on which it thrives.

The peaceful and orderly rally was sponsored by the Nature Protection

Society which yesterday organized dozens of free tours of the area to show people what could be destroyed.

The society said that more than 2,000 people had taken part in the tours and many had stayed on for the rally.

Azariah Alon, NPS chairman, told participants that in a country with thousands of rivers, one or two could perhaps be used for producing electricity. But this was not the case in Israel, where water was always in short supply.

The \$1.6 million power station was built several years ago and slated to generate two megawatts of electricity a year. The diversion of the Dan was also intended for irrigation.

The power station developers argue that the project is indispensable to the growth of agriculture and industry in the Galilee Panhandle.

They contend that the area is rich in nature reserves and water sources. Reducing the flow in some streams would not harm the ecological system, they claimed.

Malavski trial

Prosecution sums up: Premeditated murder

TEL AVIV (Itim). - The prosecution in the Mala Malavski trial summed up its case yesterday, arguing that Hava Ya'ari and Aviva Granot had premeditatedly murdered the American tourist.

Prosecutor Pinna Dvorin told the district court here that the defendants had a motive for the killing, since Malavski had discovered that they had embezzled money from her Jerusalem bank account.

Dvorin spoke for five hours in the crowded courtroom. Ya'ari and Granot followed her arguments closely, and Ya'ari more than once dried her tears.

The prosecutor insisted that Ya'ari's version of Malavski's death had been a tissue of lies from start to finish.

Ya'ari and Granot had used

forged documents and cheques to steal thousands of dollars from Malavski's account at a Bank Hapoalim branch where Ya'ari worked; Dvorin said.

Most of the money, the prosecutor said, had been taken by Ya'ari.

It was after Malavski had discovered the theft that the defendants had decided to silence her forever, Dvorin argued.

She said the two had set up a meeting with the victim on March 10, 1986 and had driven her to the Tel Baruch beach. They had then hit her on the head with a blunt instrument, put her in front of their car and pushed her from behind until she was scalped.

The defendants' counsels are to sum up their cases on October 30.

Gaza students held in Rafiah violence

Two days of unrest and rioting in Rafiah have ended with the arrest late on Monday night and yesterday of 153 Gaza Strip students.

Ninety-seven students were freed later yesterday. Another 56 students were being held for another four to eight days for further questioning, security sources said.

Tension has been high in Rafiah following the recent murders of two Israelis in Gaza and subsequent security roundups of potential suspects.

Dies of Aids

HAIFA. - A Haifa man in his early thirties, known as a homosexual, died of Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) in the Rambam Hospital on Monday.

The man had lived in the U.S. for some years and apparently contracted the disease there. He had been hospitalized at Rambam since his return a few months ago.

Dr. Zvi Ben-Ishai, deputy director of Rambam confirmed to *The Jerusalem Post* that the death had been the third from Aids at the hospital this year.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The Rozita and Estaban Herczeg Programme on Sex Differences in Society and the School of Education mourn the passing of

Dr. EILEEN BASKER

and express their condolences to the family.

On the first yahrzeit of our beloved

ANITA SPINDEL GRIFFEL

there will be a memorial service at Givat Shaul Cemetery, Jerusalem tomorrow, Thursday, October 23, 1986

We shall meet at the entrance to the Cemetery at 3:45 p.m.

Family and Friends

TO DEAR JENNY,

We share with you and your family your sorrow on the passing of your father

JEFFREY PARADISE

All your friends at "Kenes"

Dr. JACK BORKIN

Miriam Borkin Beryl Schwartz and family, Kibbutz Amlad

Pretoria blamed for Machel's death Harare students burn S.A. offices

HARARE. — Several thousand youths rampaged through central Harare yesterday, smashing and setting fire to a South African Airways (SAA) office in demonstrations sparked by the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel.

There was no immediate report on casualties or arrests in the most violent demonstrations here since Zimbabwe won independence from Britain on April 18, 1980.

The demonstrators, who identified themselves as university students or supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), told reporters they were protesting because they believed South Africa had arranged Machel's death.

Machel, Zimbabwe's staunchest ally, died in an air crash in South Africa on his way home from a summit Sunday night with other African leaders in Northern Zambia.

Police brought in dogs and fired tear gas to disperse the crowd outside the SAA office after they smashed its plate glass exterior, carried a tub of petrol from a garage across the road, threw it inside and set it alight.

Cars driven by whites were surrounded and beaten with branches torn from trees and many had win-

dows smashed as the crowds of black youths ran through the streets shouting anti-apartheid slogans.

Malawi House, where the Malawian High Commission in Zimbabwe is located, was stoned and a demonstration was staged outside the South African Trade Mission building.

The youths threw bricks at the office building, smashing its windows and those of other offices and shops.

The building is only 100 metres from the gutted office of the African National Congress, which was destroyed by South African commandos in a raid in May.

Zimbabwe's leading Herald newspaper carried prominent reports over the last two days of rumours circulating in Maputo before the fatal crash that South Africa was planning to assassinate Machel.

In South Africa, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha sent an urgent message to his Zimbabwean counterpart, Witness Mangwende, saying: "I urgently appeal to your government to take immediate steps to ensure the safety of the staff and to provide adequate protection of the premises" at the South African offices.

About two hours after the demonstrations began, peace returned to the city as the youths dispersed. (AP, Reuters)



Zimbabwean police use dogs and teargas to disperse crowds in Harare yesterday after demonstrators set fire to the South African Airways office. (AFP telephoto)

Mozambique weighs successor to Machel

MAPUTO (AFP). — The central committee of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party was holding an extended session here yesterday to choose a successor to President Samora Machel, who was killed in an air crash in South Africa on Sunday.

No announcement was expected until after Machel's funeral, which might not be held until the beginning of next week to allow for the necessary protocol arrangements and arrival of numerous heads of state.

The names most often cited as possible successors are those of Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, Prime Minister Mario Machungo and Marcelino Dos Santos, the number-two figure in the Frelimo politburo.

Chissano headed the provisional government at independence in 1975, and is a veteran of the guerrilla war against the Portuguese colonists.

Machungo has held several top government economic posts. Dos Santos was a Machel confidant who is regarded as the head of the party hard-liners.

However, observers believe that an interim leader might be chosen for a few months, giving more time for a definite decision.

The Frelimo leaders are also waiting to clarify the cause of the crash — an accident, sabotage or shooting — although at present they have been extremely careful in making no accusations, unlike several African countries which have thrown blame directly on Pretoria.

The capital was normal yesterday, with no special signs of increased security measures, and the airport,

which was closed Monday morning when Machel's death was announced, has been reopened.

The bodies of Machel and of most of the 28 other people killed have already been brought back here, according to diplomatic sources.

The Soviet-built Tupolev came down just inside South African territory.

Unsources South African newspaper reports said the Soviet pilot of the plane, who was injured, had claimed the presidential jet was shot down.

Another survivor was reported to have said he heard a "loud noise" just before the crash.

But other survivors told reporters that the pilot had crashed into a mountain after going badly off-course in stormy weather. He had apparently intended to begin his descent into Maputo, they said.

Ten people in all survived the crash.

Since making his claim, the Soviet pilot has been flown from Nelspruit in eastern Transvaal to Pretoria's military hospital for "further treatment."

An unconfirmed report by the pro-government Citizen newspaper said that a Russian translator had been sent to the pilot's bedside, but he had been refusing to make any statement to South African officials.

Zimbabwean President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday joined anti-apartheid groups in openly accusing South Africa of being behind the plane crash.

The Nigerian government also suggested on Monday that Pretoria had a hand in Machel's death.

IBM follows GM out

JOHANNESBURG. — IBM, the giant computer company, announced yesterday it was selling off its South African subsidiary, dealing another blow to the country's economy.

A statement from IBM (International Business Machines) said it was selling the subsidiary, which markets and services computers but does not manufacture them, to local employees.

"Unfortunately, the deteriorating political and economic situation in South Africa, and between South Africa and its trading partners, makes our action necessary," Chairman John Akers said in the statement.

"By taking this step now, before our freedom of action is further limited, we can best carry out our responsibilities to our employees and our customers in South Africa."

The announcement followed recent decisions by other American-based business giants, General Motors and Coca-Cola, to pull out of South Africa because of the country's racial segregation policies and a business slump. (Reuters, AP)

Fierce new battles reported near Kabul

ISLAMABAD (AP). — Some 30 people were killed when Soviet artillery bombarded a village in the Shomali region near the Afghan capital of Kabul, where guerrillas had destroyed nine tanks and other vehicles, sources reported yesterday.

Western diplomatic sources said Soviet artillery bombarded the village of Farza on October 14. They were unable to say if the dead were civilians or guerrillas.

Guerrilla units had been active in the Shomali area and had destroyed the nine tanks and other military vehicles with land mines planted in roads, the sources said.

The guerrillas were also mounting operations in the Paghman region northwest of the capital and there has been heavy fighting this month around three key villages. Guerrilla forces were sending out 20-man teams to attack Kabul and its outlying defences, they added.

Western sources have reported heavy fighting around Kabul in the past two months with frequent guerrilla rocket and mortar attacks on the city. Guerrilla commanders have said they are mounting their biggest offensive there in three years.

Afghan army forces have been bolstering defences and at least 30 new security posts have been constructed in Paghman in recent weeks, the sources said. The posts are apparently intended to form a defence line to hold the region during the winter.

Helicopter gunships were seen bombing hills around Lake Qargha near Paghman last Friday, and the Afghan Army still appeared to be suffering heavy losses, the sources said. An Afghan called to a Kabul hospital to identify a relative killed in the fighting reported seeing 15 coffins and 22 other bodies not in coffins.

The Afghan army was reported to have suffered losses of about 15 dead a day in the fighting in the Paghman and Shomali regions. Soviet forces, who also have played a role in the fighting, apparently had lighter losses because they were confined mainly to support roles such as providing artillery fire, it was reported.

Western sources added that an aircraft, apparently a helicopter, crashed at Kabul Airport on Sunday after an explosion.

The crew bailed out safely before the aircraft crashed to the ground.

But Soviet soldiers rushed up to the wreckage and immediately began searching for something in the rear section. A "black box" which was seen descending by parachute was quickly rushed away by the Soviets after it landed, they said.

The western sources said the aircraft apparently crashed because of technical problems, but they had no information or speculation on what the mysterious black box might have been.

American snatched off street in Beirut

BEIRUT. — An underground faction believed to be made up of pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslims claimed yesterday it has kidnapped Edward Austin Tracy, a 56-year-old American book salesman and writer of children's books in West Beirut.

A handwritten statement in Arabic purportedly from the "Revolutionary Justice Organization" charged that Tracy spied for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Mossad.

Tracy, of Rutland, Vermont, was one of a handful of Americans who have defied the gunmen to stay on in Beirut's Moslem sector.

Sixty foreigners have been kidnapped since January 1984, including another American and three Frenchmen claimed by the Revolutionary Justice Organization.

Tuesday's terse statement and a colour photograph of Tracy were delivered to a western news agency in West Beirut. Lebanese police later confirmed Tracy disappeared three days ago after last being seen in a well-known coffeshop on Hamra Street, West Beirut's main shopping boulevard.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Tracy "has no connection with the U.S. government" and was "another victim of terrorism in Lebanon."

The slight, white-haired Tracy was reputed to be a friend of Yasser Arafat before the chairman was driven out of Beirut by Israel's 1982 invasion.

Tracy was a well-known character around West Beirut. He told acquaintances he wrote children's books and poetry, some of it erotic, including *Girls and War* and *Just the Way You Are*.

He often visited U.S. wire service offices in West Beirut and sometimes carried copies of the Bible and the Koran to sell.

Thomas Lambert, Tracy's nephew in Burlington, Vermont, said that Tracy was a convert from Roman Catholicism to Islam, and last visited the U.S. in 1964. Lambert also told Reuters that Tracy was divorced, and his ex-wife and two children were believed living in the Canary Islands. (AP, Reuters)

Case closed on Nazi 'People's Court'

BERLIN (AP). — West Berlin justice officials announced yesterday they had decided against prosecuting members of the Nazis' infamous People's Court, which sentenced more than 5,000 people to death during the Third Reich.

They added that West German authorities were negligent in failing to prosecute the court members earlier when the evidence against them was stronger, and called the court "an instrument of the worst terror."

Robert Kempner, a U.S. lawyer and former deputy chief counsel at the Nuremberg trials, called the decision not to prosecute the People's Court officials a "tragedy of justice."

A Justice Ministry spokesman said the main reason the investigation was being closed is that the approximately 20 surviving prosecutors and justices of the People's Court living in West Germany are "unfit for trial" because of illness or old age.

He told the Associated Press in a telephone interview that lack of evidence was another reason.

The People's Court was located in the Nazi capital of Berlin and was the highest court in the Third Reich. It tried primarily political opponents of the Nazi regime.

Only one of the court's former 577 officials, chief prosecutor Ernst Lurtz, ever served time in prison. He was convicted of war crimes in December 1947 and was sentenced to 10 years by a military court at the Nuremberg war crimes trials.

He was released on parole after serving a little more than three years.

In July 1967, People's Court judge Hans-Joachim Rehse was sentenced to five years in prison for aiding and abetting murder.

But the West German Supreme Court overturned the ruling a year later, saying that Rehse and other People's Court judges had only been abiding by the laws of the time.

Rehse's prosecutors had argued that the People's Court had not been a normal court, but an instrument of Nazi crimes. But the Supreme Court rejected this, saying it had been a proper court.

The West Berlin prosecutors' probe began just six years ago, and was the first general West German investigation into alleged crimes committed by the court's members.

War crimes prosecutor Kempner told the Associated Press in a telephone interview from Switzerland that the Nuremberg tribunal, which was run by the allied powers, did not have sufficient documents to try the officials of the people's court.

"The little men who carried out the death sentences, the men who dealt the death blow were brought to justice after the war, but the so-called desk murderers, the officials who handed down the sentences, went free," he said.

More evidence surfaced in the 1960s, but by then "only a few people were interested in pursuing this," Kempner added.

"The justice authorities in West Berlin have no choice but to close the investigation now. The accused are too old, they have heart problems and such."

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Strike sweeps France

PARIS (AP). — Millions of state employees went on a 24-hour strike yesterday, protesting that salaries had dropped behind cost-of-living rises. Airlines, schools, trains and postal services were affected as between 5 and 6 million workers were called out in the biggest strike movement since 1977.

In Sweden, a strike by public workers resumed yesterday after negotiations broke down early in the morning, ending a temporary halt of the walkout by almost 30,000 nurses, day-care centre workers and others demanding higher salaries.

The vote last year to shelve a similar motion was 80 to 41 with 20 abstentions.

Tighter security at Lincoln Centre
NEW YORK (AFP). — Security measures have been strengthened at Lincoln Centre in New York after unknown persons set a small fire outside an auditorium Sunday at which the Soviet Symphony Orchestra was to play in the evening.

An anonymous caller told an American news agency that the fire was aimed at forcing cancellation of the concert, and he called for the "release of three million Soviet Jews."

Credentials accepted
UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — For the fifth successive year, the General Assembly yesterday defeated a bid to reject Israel's UN credentials.

By a vote of 77 to 40, with 16 absences, the assembly approved a proposal by Iceland, on behalf of the five Nordic states, to take no action on an Arab motion to make an exception of the Israeli delegation's credentials.

The vote last year to shelve a similar motion was 80 to 41 with 20 abstentions.

35 die as buses race into train
KARACHI (AP). — Two packed buses that were racing each other slammed into a train yesterday, killing 35 people and injuring 24, police and witnesses reported.

They said the two buses were in Karachi's Landhi area when they approached a train crossing that had not been blocked off even though an express passenger train was passing through.

Australian judge dies
CANBERRA (AFP). — Controversial High Court Judge Lionel Murphy, sentenced and then acquitted on charges of attempting to pervert the course of justice, died here yesterday.

Attorney-general in the 1970s, Murphy was responsible for sweeping legal reforms on family affairs and divorce. But in 1983 criminal charges against him arose from extracts from police telephone taps published by a Melbourne newspaper.

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0274-22-422

Bill proposed for jailing Israelis, sentenced abroad, in Israel

Sharir seeks to delay Nakash deadline

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir is seeking to put off the need to make a potentially unpopular decision on the fate of William Nakash. Yesterday he asked the Supreme Court for a 60-day extension of the November 9 deadline on France's extradition request.

Sharir said yesterday that he intends to submit a bill which would enable the incarceration in Israel of Israelis sentenced to jail terms by foreign courts. He added that he would like to see "how the Knesset responds" before making his decision on Nakash.

Sharir also revealed that he has ordered a probe of Nakash's arrest in Israel in February 1985.

Nakash, also known as Rudi Atlan, was sentenced in France in absentia to life imprisonment for the February 20, 1983 murder of an Arab in Besançon. If extradited, he would automatically face a repeat trial, so that he could face the charges in person. Nakash immigrated to this country in 1983.

Nakash's family, supported by various right-wing groups and politicians—including several cabinet ministers—have lobbied hard to prevent the extradition since the Supreme Court last month decided that Nakash was liable for

extradition.

His supporters claim that Nakash is a "Jewish hero" and that his actions were aimed at deterring anti-Jewish acts by Arabs in Besançon.

The two chief rabbis, and many city rabbis, have also urged Sharir not to extradite Nakash. They cite the halachic principle of *pikuah nefesh* (the saving of life) to justify the rejection of the French request.

Sharir, who has the final say on Nakash's fate here, has temporarily overruled the recommendation of top Justice Ministry officials, including Attorney-General Yosef Harish, that the French request be granted. He cited the worries about Nakash's safety in French jails as one of his major concerns, saying: "I am not a hangman. It is very easy for those who are not entrusted with the responsibility to make quick decisions."

Sharir confirmed that Yitzhak Moda'i, his predecessor, had recently told him that he had decided not to extradite Nakash during his brief tenure as justice minister. Sharir said that Moda'i's decision had "moral significance," although it did not legally bind him.

Sharir said that Harish supported the extradition "even if it means that Nakash is murdered that very same night."

Harish termed Sharir's words "an exaggeration," but did say that he "emphatically supports the extradition."

"It is the price we have to pay if we want a country that is properly run and enlightened, and if we want mutual relations with other countries," Harish said.

Nevertheless, Harish himself signed yesterday's request to the Supreme Court. He said he had done so as "an agent" of the Justice Ministry, and to enable Sharir to reach his decision "based on a possible new legal situation which will exist if the new law is passed."

Harish termed "baseless" the claim of Nakash's supporters that the Besançon murder was a "nationalistically inspired killing."

He also dismissed fears for Nakash's safety in French jails: "When we send someone to jail here, is there no danger that some harm will come to him? Is that a reason to stop sending people to jail?"

Sharir also revealed yesterday that he had ordered a probe into the reasons why no charges had been brought against Nakash after he was arrested here in February 1985.

Nakash was then apprehended, together with three others, on the Jerusalem-Jericho road in a car loaded with guns and ammuni-

tion, allegedly en route to an armed robbery.

But only two of those arrested were charged. Sharir said that he had learned that the "third one" arrested had demanded, and received, assurances of immunity for both himself and Nakash in return for turning state's evidence. Sharir has asked the police and the State Attorney's Office to explain this "unprecedented" arrangement.

The draft law on transferring prisoners to their home countries was conceived by a Justice Ministry team appointed in February 1985 by then-minister Moshe Nissim. The U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and a host of other countries have passed such laws and have entered into bilateral and multilateral treaties to carry them out.

The Prisons Service is known to oppose the law, mainly because the country's jails are overcrowded as it is. Sources in the service pointed out yesterday that Israel "has a definite trade surplus when it comes to criminals."

Sharir said that he would meet next month with the French justice minister to discuss Nakash's case. He refused to say how he would proceed if the Supreme Court rejected his request for an extension of the November 9 deadline or if the proposed law was blocked in the Knesset.



Sukkot worshippers make the holiday blessing over the lulav and etrog yesterday at the Western Wall in Jerusalem. (Elihu Harari)



Janos Edelenyi (right) and Sacha Klein (left), shooting *Soldiers without Guns* on location.

Jewish films for the Christians

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

About three years ago two Israeli immigrants from Hungary made a documentary about Andy Sorelle, a U.S. oilman who had decided to search for oil in Israel, using the Bible as his guide. Sorelle hasn't yet struck oil, but Paul Salamon and Janos Edelenyi struck a responsive chord in a sector of the American public of which they were previously unaware.

This was about the time when the two realized that they lacked the connections and financial backing necessary to succeed in films in Israel. These, they decided, would have to come from America.

When they were in the U.S. in connection with an El Al publicity film in 1983, Sorelle introduced them to some of his friends.

Salamon and Edelenyi found themselves at churches adorned with Israeli flags, where the preachers stressed support for Israel. It was something entirely new for them, but as time went on they learned to understand and even sympathize with the fundamentalist Christians.

Yet they made it very clear that they were Jews who felt strongly about their Judaism and they expected their Christian friends to re-



Paul Salamon

spect their integrity.

The two left Hungary in 1977 because of what they described as "political complications" resulting from the filming by Edelenyi of a play by Salamon. The play, *The Statue*, was about the experiences of a Jewish boy during the Holocaust, and it questioned the usual Hungarian premise that anti-Semitism had been imposed by the Nazis.

By making films for fundamental-

ist Christians, they stress, they are reaching out to a group which supports Israel. Their films, made with the help of director Sacha Klein, a Russian oleh, are widely broadcast on Christian stations, bringing coverage it would be impossible ever to buy on national networks.

In addition to the film on Sorelle, *Diary of Faith*, they have made *Against Sodom*, *Here Comes the Dreamer* and their latest, *Soldiers without Guns*. The last, made together with Carol Struble, an American who organizes tours to Israel, frankly appeals to people of faith to visit here despite the fear of terrorism.

The soldiers without guns are Americans who see the film and show it to others. Their uniform is a T-shirt with the message, "Don't fear, America, Israel is behind you." Their mission is to recruit others to their ranks.

According to Salamon and Edelenyi, *Soldiers without Guns*, has reached 10 to 15 per cent of the American public through the Trinity Network and other Christian stations in the U.S. This, they say, is a larger audience than that reached by all official Israeli information campaigns.

The two know that many American Jews are suspicious of fundamentalists. In response, Salamon notes that he is not happy about American Jewish assimilation. Nor is he impressed with the efficacy of American Jewish support of Israel. "What we do is probably more effective than what they do," he notes.

Repairs for Carmelit

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - The Carmelit subway will close this morning, and remain closed for an indefinite period, for checks and repairs, the municipality announced last night.

The Carmelit carries about 10,000 passengers daily and, though run-down, is a holiday attraction for families with children.

WINE. - Free wine and entertainment by dance groups, conjurers and clowns will be offered today, as the three-day wine festival in Zichron Ya'acov winds up.

Most construction work in Israel said illegal

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Seventy-five per cent of all construction work in Israel is illegal, and the Jewish sector sins the most by far, according to an unpublished study by researchers in the Technion's architecture and town planning faculty, Dr. Hubert Law-Yone, of the faculty, revealed here yesterday.

The illegal construction ranges from unlicensed closing in of balconies to the building of whole houses without permits. It accounts for the gap between the building work planned in the country and what is actually carried out.

Illegal construction includes three

categories: building without a license; building with a license not properly issued; and building in violation of the conditions of the license.

Law-Yone and other heads of the Association of Israel Planners spoke to the press yesterday to announce a conference to be held next Tuesday on "Vision, Planning and Execution of Development Projects in Israel."

The association leaders, from Haifa University and the Technion, stressed that Israel did not suffer from a lack of planning.

Rather, they said, the problem was lack of coordination between powerful executive agencies such as the Housing and Industry Ministries,

the Israel Lands Authority and the Jewish Agency.

As a result, they said, much building preceded planning or was carried out in violation of plans.

This situation had led to such anomalies as the establishment of new settlements without sources of employment for their residents.

The Arab villages were also an example of planning failure. While the private building of homes regardless of licensing could be seen as solving individual housing problems, it was a failure of communal planning.

The planning process in Arab villages has not kept up with the needs of the villagers, they stressed.

Next week's conference is being

held as part of the David Ben-Gurion centenary celebrations. The first prime minister held an honorary doctorate in architecture from the Technion in recognition of his vision and action in building the state.

At the conference, the association's third annual Planner of Distinction award will be presented to Arye Eliav, for his work in the development of the Negev, and to Arad Mayor Avraham Shohat, for his leadership in planning and building Arad.

The association's 200 members are striving to have planning recognized as an interdisciplinary function.

'Party in a phone booth for six persons'

Dahn Ben-Amotz, who has several claims to fame, including going barefoot for the last 15 years, having a speaking role ("Hi Mitch") in the film version of "A Streetcar Named Desire," and writing many books in popular Hebrew about logic, sex and the way things were, threw a party the other night at the Hamam nightclub in Jaffa.

The guest list was generated by something that Ben-Amotz wrote in his weekly column in *Hadassah*.

Like most journalists, Ben-Amotz probably doesn't believe he will actually influence anybody; he often has the feeling that he's pouring his words into a vacuum, and that nobody out there is paying any attention at all. So at the end of his column one weekend in late August, he wrote that he would like to have "a party in a phone booth for the (column's) six readers."

That brief note resulted in many people stopping him in the street—he's easy to recognize, since in summer he's probably the only somewhat-overweight person in Tel Aviv with a whitish beard and reddish hair, who goes barefoot and wears a *jallabiya*—asking when and where the party was to be.

So, the next week he asked "the six readers" to send him self-addressed postcards, and promised he would send them the relevant

information about the party's time and place. Only people who sent postcards would be invited, and there were strict rules about one person per invitation. If someone wanted to bring a friend, the friend, too, had to write Dahn a postcard.

It took about six weeks: each week he reminded readers that if they wanted to attend they'd have to send the postcard, and a couple of weeks ago he sent out the invitations, according to the cards he'd received.

About 200 people showed up, including a couple of senior *Hadassah* editors and columnists, no doubt wondering exactly how many people would come and whether it was worth hiring the Hamam for the night.

The Hamam's heyday was in the '60s, when it was a local mecca of storytelling, singing, satire and overall Israeli silliness that tourists wouldn't understand. A whole local mythology was nurtured inside its thick walls. But in the '70s the Hamam fell into the Old/New Jaffa tourist trap, and out of favour with real Tel Avivians.

Recently Yisrael Gurion and Benny Amouris, better known as the Duda'im, who have sung and recorded dozens of Israeli songs about love and friendship and desert flowers and seaside sunsets, took over the Hamam, with Dudu Elharar, a

sometime actor-singer-entertainer, who has a repertoire of terrific short stories that roll off his tongue with all the right accents, as long as he isn't too far into the house wine.

The three spent many long hours at Carmel Mizrahi testing wines until they came up with that house wine—a blend of Feit Sirah and Carignan that is as ribald as a peasant inn waitress and leaves no hangover.

The three promise to revive the past, but they hope it won't be all nostalgia.

Of course, it's hard for any of the old-timers—for the lads of the past are now old-timers, with Dahn about to turn 60, Benny's hair quite white, and Yisrael, though still baby-faced, silver haired and with deep crows' feet at the corner of his eyes—to walk into the Hamam without getting all nostalgic.

The Hamam has three rooms (and an outdoor patio). One is a huge high-ceilinged domed room with a stage, a balcony, even a small mezzanine. There's the auditorium, where the performances are held with the audience sitting at tables and the performers sometimes coming off the stage and the audience going up onto the stage (for often there are enough entertainers in the audience to hold a second show). There is also a bar, and then there's a restaurant area, with a piano and a small

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

sound system for bistro-style performances.

Dahn's party split in and out of the three rooms, until it ended up in the main auditorium, where the Duda'im sat on the edge of the stage and sang their songs. Dudu drank wine and told his stories and Dahn compered.

Haim Hefer was there, with his own ballad for Ben-Amotz, a song based on Dahn's having decided a while ago to write his own obituary, because he didn't trust anyone else to do it and because he didn't want to miss it.

But it was a second-grader whose father runs the Beit Sokolov cafeteria who provided the highlight. Flinging his arms about and leaning back and forth into the microphone, his left leg bouncing up and down to the rhythm, the little boy out-Rita'd Rita.

Afterwards, Benny and Yisrael sang more songs. Everybody knew the words, but most people preferred just to listen to the harmonies of the two men who for years sang the songs of a youthful Israel, which, as they sang, seemed as ancient as Jaffa itself.

Clay coffins on view

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Two clay "anthropoid" coffins from the Moshe Dayan collection have arrived in Haifa and are now on permanent display in the Reuben and Edith Hecht Museum in the University of Haifa.

The fired clay coffins date from the 14th and 13th centuries BCE and were discovered and excavated near Deir-el-Bala in the Gaza strip by Dayan after the Six Day War.

One of the coffins, regarded as "magnificent," was given to Hecht by the Israel Museum and the other is on loan for an indefinite period.

The gift and loan were made in recognition of the substantial sum Hecht, chair of the Dagon Silo company, donated to the Israel Museum for an emergency fund that was started to save the Dayan archeology collection from leaving the country, when Dayan's widow put them on the market. Eventually a donor provided the \$1 million asking price for

the whole collection which is now housed in the Israel Museum.

The Hecht Museum contains his personal collection over the last half century on the theme "The People of Israel in Eretz Israel."

Hecht told *The Jerusalem Post* that he used to exchange pieces with Dayan, to complement each others' collections. In addition to the two coffins there are about a dozen other artifacts from the Dayan collection in the Haifa University museum and a similar number from his collection in Jerusalem.

Hecht recalled that the late general had been particularly jealous about his "anthropoid" collection because of its uniqueness.

He had advanced to Hecht a theory about the differing facial characteristics of the various coffins, particularly the shapes of the mouths. "Dayan held that the sculptors tried to capture the expression of the person just at the moment of death, when the soul is said to leave the body." Though the theory could not be proved, Hecht found it warranted consideration.

THE JERUSALEM SOLOISTS. - directed by Martha Merry (Britain), with Hannelore Unruh (W. Germany), harpsichord. (Dormition Abbey, Jerusalem, October 19.) J.S. Bach: D major; C.P.E. Bach: *Stabat Mater* No. 3 in C major.

Hadassah project: check on women for hepatitis B

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 40 new mothers, out of the 2,000 tested by Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem in the first project of its kind in Israel, were carrying hepatitis B antibodies. Their babies were immediately inoculated against the disease. The project was initiated a year ago.

There are an estimated 40,000 carriers of the disease in Israel.

The virus does not cause hepatitis in all who carry it. But about 10 per cent of the carriers show the symptoms years later, usually between the ages of 30 and 40. Hepatitis B can cause severe and chronic liver infections that gradually destroy the liver. A small percentage of carriers may develop liver cancer. The disease is not hereditary, but often appears in many members of a family due to years of physical contact.

Hepatitis B antibodies are found more often in immigrants from Yemen, Iraq and Iran (five per cent) compared to only 1.5 to 1 per cent among women of European or American origin.

Hadassah has decided to check the blood of all new mothers it cares for to detect carriers of the disease. Babies of mothers found to carry antibodies must be inoculated within 48 hours of birth.

The infants can be infected during labour and birth, or from contact between mother and baby during their first few hours or days together, especially through nursing.

Prof. Daniel Shouval, director of the hospital's liver unit, says that the only way to prevent wide-scale infection with hepatitis B is to inoculate endangered babies against the disease.

The serum is much more expensive than that used for the usual childhood disease inoculations: it costs about \$110 per unit. Hadassah has received a donation of serum from the U.S. company that manufactures it, but the hospital has enough serum for only another half year and is seeking monetary contributions to buy more. Hadassah volunteers make follow-up home visits to check the health of mother and baby.

into account the care demanded by reverberating acoustics, the playing came uncomfortably close to resembling a competent read-through.

Things changed, however, in the Sinfonia by Bach's son Carl Philip Emmanuel. Stylistically, it is a very different proposition—a stormy, excited and exciting piece, involving an all-encompassing dynamic range and instrumental virtuosity. Indeed, it is one of the remarkable prophecies of the Romanticism to come.

The ensemble played it with vigour and technical mastery: Martin Merry, leading from the harpsichord, proved a skilful player and authoritative conductor. Somehow the echo of the abbey, annoying during the rest of the evening, seemed of no consequence here.

ELI KAREV

Benign Baroque

audience in the magnificent Dormition Abbey did not find Unruh's presentation particularly stimulating.

The music moved along at a steady pace, not too fast in the *allegro* movements, but too slow in the *adagios*, but with few moments of emotional intensity.

As in the harpsichord concertos, the newly banded Jerusalem Soloists ensemble provided an adequate but less than exciting performance in the Brandenburg Concerto. Even taking

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Big spenders turn debtors

Arab states suffer pinch of economic depression

THE ARAB world is no longer a paradigm of economic power, security and wealth. The sharp drop in the world price of oil that began in 1981, and the attendant fall in oil revenues, has put many Arab states into debt and has left thousands of workers unemployed and disaffected.

Plummeting oil prices have meant that yesterday's big spenders have become today's debtors. According to data compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Basle-based Bank for International Settlements, the foreign debt of 18 Arab states increased from \$87.63 billion in 1984 to \$96.56 billion last year — a rise of over 10 per cent. Trade-related debt to non-banking concerns increased by 18 per cent last year, to reach \$28.33 billion. As a result, major foreign contracts have been cancelled or delayed. Massive development projects remain virtually frozen across the Persian Gulf.

Not all Arab states have been affected equally by the regional depression. Kuwait, for example, wisely invested its enormous petrodollar earnings during the 1970s, and today earns some \$3.4 billion annually in investment interest.

In contrast, Libya squandered the riches of the 1970s on international

terrorist activities and other adventures, particularly in North Africa. Consequently, Libya is nearly \$9 billion in arrears on payments for foreign civilian and military contracts. Its foreign reserves have dropped to about \$2 billion, from more than \$14 billion several years ago. The economy has contracted every year since 1980. Shortages of food and consumer goods plague daily life. Tankers filled with oil float moored, without destinations, in Libyan harbours.

The oil-producing Persian Gulf states, however, are able to absorb the shocks of depression with much greater ease than countries with large and disaffected populations, such as Egypt. Saudi Arabia's total population numbers only five million; most Gulf states have populations of 300,000 to a million. More than half these populations are under 15 years of age. Only 5-6 per cent of women work, and many of the men are nomads with little formal education. Consequently, total participation in the work-force stands at only 20 per cent (compared to an average 50 per cent in western countries). Thus, dislocation to the work-force of these countries as a result of economic and industrial depression is limited.

In contrast, in Egypt, the population stands at 50 million and grows

by one million every 10 months. The population is urbanized, mature and better educated. Each year 400,000 job seekers enter the labour market in search of hard-to-find jobs where the average annual income is only around \$500.

NEARLY all the economic ills plaguing the Middle East are reflected in the Egyptian economy. Egypt's slide toward the brink of bankruptcy can be attributed to factors common to many states in the region, largely beyond control: the sharp drop in world oil prices; a decline in tourism because of the fear of terrorism; and fewer remittances from expatriate workers whose jobs are drying up in Persian Gulf countries.

Tourism brought in half-a-billion dollars to Egypt in 1984, most of which is now disappearing. Oil revenues accounted for only \$1b. in 1985, down from \$2.5b. several years earlier. Two billion dollars in annual U.S. aid does not even cover annual service costs on Egypt's \$36b. foreign debt.

The most damaging blow to many economies, however, is the return of educated workers from abroad. As the region's main labour exporter, Egypt formerly sent abroad three million workers, including 300,000 to Europe and North America. The money they send home has been a



Effort at agriculture — women weeding on an experimental farm in Syria.

(Camera Press)

mainstay of the economy. Officially, these remittances total \$3.9b. a year, but the real amount is closer to \$6-10b.

At present, 80,000-90,000 workers are returning to Egypt yearly. Under the boycott imposed on Egypt in 1979 by Arab nations in response to its peace treaty with Israel, Egyptian workers abroad remained welcome, even while Arab trade links with Egypt were severed. The present depression in the Gulf has not been as accommodating. Only the Iranian war has played to Egypt's benefit. The one-and-a-half million Egyptian workers in Iraq are crucial to that country's civil war economy.

The dislocation of workers has only exacerbated an existing, unstable economic situation in Egypt. The government already employs one-third of Egypt's labour force, and subsidizes food and other consumer goods to the tune of 7 per cent of Egypt's gross national product. The government acknowledges that too many resources are devoted to

the subsidies, but fears that dismantling the system would provoke social unrest.

In this environment, militant Islamic fundamentalists are gaining ground. They present themselves as the only viable alternative to a western-oriented system that has failed to deliver prosperity. In Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia and Syria, fundamentalists have made inroads into existing institutions, including university faculties, student associations and professional societies. Egyptian voices opposed to the peace treaty with Israel and Egypt's pro-American tilt have spoken out with increasing stridence on campus and in the opposition press.

IN JORDAN, the situation is similar. Aid transfers from Arab governments and remittances from Jordanians abroad amounted to nearly half the kingdom's gross national product in 1981. Today, Arab countries owe Jordan more than \$3.6m. in trade and aid commitments, and

the country needs approximately \$500 million a year to compensate for the difference. American estimates indicate that Jordan could face as much as 30 per cent unemployment by 1990. Observers estimate, as well, that 10 per cent of the country's three million citizens support the Moslem Brotherhood.

Oil producers with larger reserves of oil and cash and with smaller, more stable populations, such as Saudi Arabia, are less concerned about the short-term impact of the current depression. The Saudis view their present discomfort as temporary and bearable.

By buying bigger cars, abandoning conservation efforts, halting oil exploration as world oil prices drop and increasing dependence on imported energy, western nations are paving the way for an Opec rebound. The Saudis know, moreover, that by the year 2010 they will be the only country in the world with any real oil deposits left.

Today, the Saudis are primarily concerned with the Persian menace, Iran. They are gladly willing to suffer through an oil glut if that is what it takes to bankrupt the Iranian war machine.

To date, large-scale plans for economic stabilization of the region by the infusion of massive aid and development funds have garnered little support in western capitals. Last year, then Israeli prime minister Peres proposed the establishment of a Middle East "Marshall Plan" designed to bolster the economic viability of severely weakened regimes in the region.

"Economic stability," Peres said, "clearly has a bearing on the abilities of governments to make the difficult decisions required to achieve peace."

The political ramifications of economic dislocation in various Middle Eastern countries cannot be ignored by those in the West who are committed to stability in the region. (Canadian Middle East Digest)

Sex is misery for women in Egypt

Ya'acov Lamdan

SEX. It's a subject not spoken about publicly in conservative Egyptian society, even in the context of scientific research and surveys. Still, it's clear the subject occupies the minds of Arab men and women as much as people in any culture, and likewise, there have been attempts to probe Egyptian attitudes about sexual enjoyment and problems.

Recently Sausan Gayar, an Egyptian journalist from the weekly *Sabah al-Khair* (Good Morning), tried to question Egyptian women directly on their intimate life. Her efforts foundered even despite her promises not to publish any names in the resulting article. With nowhere else to turn, Ms. Gayar went to an expert, Dr. Adel Sadek, head of the psychiatric department of Cairo's Ain Shams University, and an authority with 20 years of clinical experience on the sexual problems of Egyptian women.

In the resulting interview and article, Sadek's comments also refrain initially from touching directly on the topic of sex. Instead, he first describes the general emotional problems of Egyptian women, the opportunities available for counselling and the tendency of Egyptian women to express emotional problems as psychosomatic complaints, for lack of any other outlet.

A HEAVY burden is imposed on Egyptian women who want to demonstrate their equality with men in terms of the working world, but who still bear the lion's share of domestic tasks as well, says Dr. Sadek. And that shapes their overall attitude

about male-female relations. Even more relevant is the still prevalent "masculine" sentiment that no matter what women do, they are not men's equal partners, but there to serve male needs — and sexual urges.

Most men see themselves as "lords" over their wives, said Sadek, and this is the central problem in their sexual relationships, where friendship and simple human empathy are ignored.

Dr. Sadek estimates that 70 per cent of all Egyptian women don't get any pleasure from sex. He describes Egyptian women as among the most miserable in the world in matters concerning sexual pleasure and marital relations.

For women, he says, sexual unhappiness is a derivative of two factors: poor or nonexistent sex education and resulting negative associations with sexual pleasure.

Should women enjoy the act, he said, they may be blamed by their husbands for displaying unacceptable and shameful behaviour.

FOR A young girl, sex is considered a serious sin and this attitude carries over into marriage, he said. More than a few women come into his clinic fearing even their husband's touch. In other cases, women fear frigidity, for which a husband may blame his wife as easily as he blames her for her enjoyment.

Moreover, while most women in modern societies can seek professional counselling for sexual dysfunction, Egyptian women generally don't have such a resource available.



Nor can women talk to their husbands about their sexual feelings and their behaviour, says the psychiatrist. He describes one incident in which a woman who sought counselling on an entirely different matter finally admitted that during 10 years of marriage, she had never enjoyed sex. "When I proposed to her that she speak about this with her husband," said Sadek, "she refused, saying that she didn't dare to talk about it with him, and that she preferred to suffer in silence."

Arab norms also create within Egyptian women the feeling that menopause means the cessation of sexual activity and interest, says Sadek. As a result, it's not surprising that one Arabic term for menopause means "the age of despair."

Many women begin to neglect their appearance at this stage in life, he says, feeling that they no longer

are sexually attractive to their husbands. They also are prepared for their husbands to embark on romantic adventures with other women, or to create more formal relations with a new wife or mistress. But in many or most cases, they remain married despite their husband's exploits because of the stigma a divorced woman encounters in Arab society.

A wife, however, rarely betrays her husband with another man in Egyptian society, says Dr. Sadek. When this happens, it's usually the result of the husband's complete neglect or abuse of his wife.

As for unmarried women, Dr. Sadek refuses to talk about their sexual problems at all. For if the sexual life of a married woman is a tender subject for public discussion, the subject of premarital sex is even more so. It contradicts all the norms and standards of Egyptian society.

Hands lopped off for petty theft

Sharia's harsh reality

Shyam Bhatia
Khartoum

RAMADAN Idris felt no pain as the prison guard's knife sliced cleanly through his wrist on the appointed day of punishment. Doctors had given him a sedative and 15 pain-killing injections in his forearm and wrist.

But the judge supervising this officially-sanctioned mutilation fainted twice: first when the wrist was cut amid cries of *Allah O Akbar* and then, a short while later, when Ramadan's severed right hand was picked up and dropped into a plastic disposal bag.

Ramadan, aged 22, was subsequently disowned by his family and is now a leading member of an amputees' association which is demanding compensation from the newly-elected civilian government in Sudan. Prime Minister, Sadiq el-Mahdi has so far ignored their pleas.

The members of the association are young men in their twenties and early thirties. They are all victims of the former dictator, Ja'afar Numeiri, who ordered the application of harsh Islamic Sharia punishments to win the support of Moslem fundamentalists.

In the space of two years — until Numeiri was finally deposed in 1985 — hastily set-up Sharia courts approved more than 100 amputations.

The International Commission for Jurists, which recently visited Khartoum, was told by officials of 106 amputations, thousands of floggings and one unconfirmed case of crucifixion.

THE SEVERITY of these punishments bears no relation to the crimes supposed to have been committed. Most of the amputees were charged with petty offences. Ramadan was accused of stealing a wallet containing 200 Sudanese pounds (less than

NIS 80), accidentally dropped by its owner.

Mohammed Abbas, another member of the association, had his right hand lopped off after he was charged with stealing cosmetics worth less than NIS 15 from a Khartoum pharmacy.

The most cruel punishment of all was reserved for a 21-year-old cowherd from southern Sudan who was the victim of a 'cross-limb' amputation. Santino Deng, a Christian accused of stealing two transistors, had his right hand and left foot chopped off in the Kober prison courtyard.

The experience of Santino, who was baptised by Italian missionaries, touches an issue that lies at the heart of the civil war being fought here. The mostly Christian and animist families from the south say Sharia punishments should never have applied to them because they are not part of Islam.

They say Arab Moslems in the north have no right to impose their values on southerners who follow different codes of behaviour. Islam has no meaning for them.

A BRITISH-TRAINED surgeon who taught Kober prison guards to amputate, disagrees. "All over the world the minorities must live according to the beliefs of the majority," said Dr. Kamal Zaki Mustapha. "As a Moslem, I believe in Sharia as a way of conducting the law."

It was Mustapha, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, who wrote to Numeiri and offered to train an amputation team.

"I read a text of Numeiri's speech in 1983 when he said he had received a letter from this butcher in Omdurman who had agreed to do the amputations. This horrified me: a lot of lives could have been lost through carelessness."

"I said I was prepared to train people to do the job and we worked out a system. With the help of the professor of anatomy and the professor of plastic surgery we trained four executioners."

"They were first trained on cadavers and skeletons and we taught them how to dislocate the wrist from the forearm. There was never any cutting of the bone. I attended the first seven or eight cases and when I was satisfied with the standard of chopping, I didn't go back."

HUMAN rights activists in Khartoum who object to Sharia punishments say that in the cases of the amputees no rules were followed before sentences were passed and basic rights were ignored.

Prof. Ali Soleiman Fadalla, dean of the law faculty at Khartoum University, said: "It was a time of madness. These punishments were inflicted in the name of Islam, but they were not Islamic."

A 49-year-old German living in Omdurman, Peter von Arnim, befriended some of the victims and set up the amputees' association last year. "No one seemed interested in their appalling tragedy," he said.

For his pains, von Arnim has been branded a "Nazi mercenary" and "spy" by Moslem Brothers in Khartoum. They accuse him of dishonouring Islam. Von Arnim, in return, is using the Brothers' newspaper *El Raya* and has appealed to the Sudanese public to help the amputees. (London Observer Service)

Moscow sets up Islamic conference

Strange welcome in Baku

Andrew Wilson
Baku/Azerbaijan

AT AN altitude of 10,000 metres above the Caucasus mountains, the bearded young man in front of me in the plane gets up and intones the Moslem evening prayer call.

It does not happen every day in the godless machines of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, but this is a special occasion. We are on our way from snow-lashed Moscow to a five-day Islamic conference in oil-ringed Baku, capital of Moslem Azerbaijan.

The muezzin is from Bangladesh, one of 60 countries whose Moslems have accepted Moscow's invitation to send delegates. They come from among other places, Iran and Iraq (who are going to walk out on each other presently), from the two Yemenis, from such unexpectedly Moslem countries as Finland and, seemingly, from half the Commonwealth.

At Baku, they are welcomed by the Moslems of the Soviet Trans-Caucasus and brought beneath the watchful eye of the Religious Affairs Committee, which oversees the activities of church and mosque on behalf of the atheistic state.

"Moslems in the Struggle for

Peace," says the banner in the lofty conference building. "Moslems for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space," says the heading of the chairman's speech. But it is not primarily for this that Moscow has given the conference the go-ahead.

Moscow hopes that it will counter the adverse effect of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, neutralize hostile propaganda from fundamentalist Iran and convince the Islamic world that Soviet Moslems enjoy freedom of worship.

Most overseas delegates seem to have another purpose, however. It is to assure their Soviet Moslem brothers that they are not forgotten or alone.

IN THE large auditorium, seeing the blue-and-gold robes of the African delegates, the head-dresses of the Arabs and — yes — the gold crosses of Russian Orthodox, Georgian and Armenian Christian representa-

tives, one can only be stunned by what, in any other context, one would call Moscow's *hutzpah* — its utter cheek.

For, outside the conference, nothing has happened to turn back 70 years of fervid anti-religious Communist Party propaganda.

Nor are Soviet Moslems deceived. During a reception, over a table piled high with welcoming sweetmeats, I catch the eye of Mufti Talgat Tajuddin, head of the Moslems of the European USSR. I remind him that, according to the Baku Party newspaper *Kommunist*, there are 3,761 atheistic "political information groups" in Azerbaijan (pop. 6 million), 6,911 propaganda collectives, and 32,250 instructors specially trained in anti-religious agitprop.

"Who is winning," I ask, "the Party or God?"

The Mufti smiles — he is under 40, the sophisticated product of a Soviet technical school and Al-Azhar University, Cairo — and answers with something just short of a wink: "Only God knows what is in men's hearts. How can one regret that 32,250 instructors have learned

something about our faith?"

THOUGH SOVIET officials deny it, and some Western commentators exaggerate, there has undoubtedly been a quickening of Islamic feeling here as a result of events in Afghanistan and Iran.

It is fuelled by broadcasts from across the Iranian border and by contacts (now severely curtailed) between Soviet Moslem conscripts and Afghan civilians. News filters through of an "underground" Islam and of "unofficial" imams, less cooperative with the Soviet authorities than the Islamic "establishment."

Islam is no longer the only concern of party propagandists, however. At least as much attention is now being given to the drug problem. It is still too early to suggest reversing the Communists' cliché — that opium is the religion of the people. But it could become so if the campaign against drugs fails to get to grips with the threat.

(London Observer)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Lhavi.

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By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Keeping its head above water while all around are losing theirs, has become something of an art with the Zim Navigation Co.

The \$4.5 million unaudited net profit registered by the company for the first half of 1986, defies the ongoing shipping slump and is a clear signal of its success in the art of survival.

While many shipping companies, including some of the oceans' famous names, have merged or folded in the face of an industry slump, now in its second decade, Zim has not only weathered the crisis but an enormous disinformation campaign.

Two years ago stories appeared in the media describing the company as sinking under the deadweight of well over \$500m. in debts and about to take some of the biggest banks down with it.

Israel's press clutched at the bad news like at a straw and all but succeeded in making the rumour self-fulfilling. Not all of them later admitted that the story had been placed by a high-up source in the Israel Corp. which holds a 50 per cent share in Zim and subsequently offered to buy Zim for \$40m.

The facts are that Zim, like every shipping company, carried big debts, mortgages on its fleet, but they are not due to mature until the year 2020, and with some government aid for rescheduling, it should not prove intolerably heavy.

Since then, Zim has kept up its repayments to the banks on schedule and, by the end of this year, the debt will have been reduced to \$400m.

It is also a fact that between 1982-84 the company posted heavy losses totalling \$80m. But it managed to reverse course in 1985, with a \$19m. profit — after repaying \$60m. in debts and allowing for depreciation and interest — on a total turnover of \$700m.

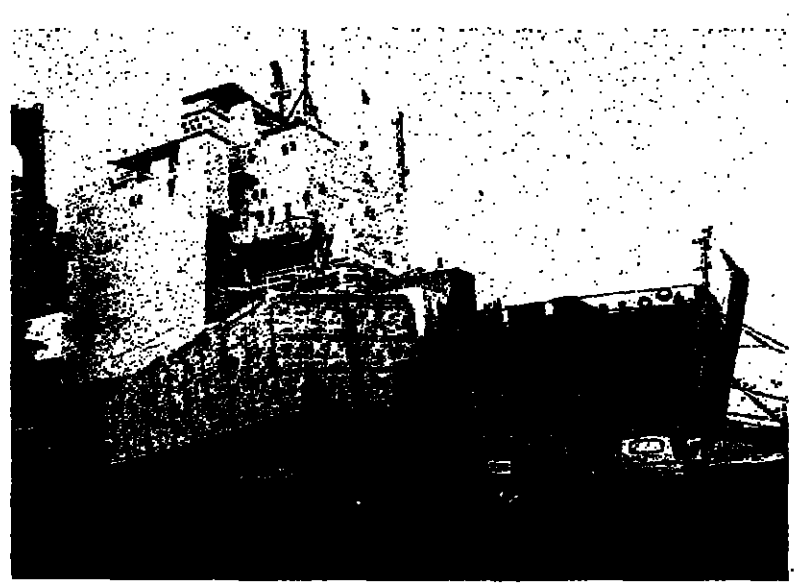
The first-half 1986 profit was posted after the repayment of another \$30m. to the banks — a particular fine achievement in view of the big drop in freight charges world-wide during this year, according to Zim's management.

For Zim, 1984 was a nadir, with a record loss of \$56m. "But we read the writing on the wall," company spokesman Eliahu Shragai noted, "and took action."

A special efficiency committee, under Capt. Uri Svirsky, was set up to review every item of expenditure "down to the number of phone calls, the use of writing paper and whether the distribution of incoming telex messages could be reduced to save work and paper." At the same time Zim renegotiated its stevedoring

First-half profit \$4.5 million

Zim defies shipping slump



The seamen's union has agreed to a 10 per cent cut in crew sizes, but the officers' union has been less forthcoming. As a result, Israeli ships continue to be overmanned by European standards, hence more expensive to operate.

contracts in the major ports of call around the world and managed to get better terms by persuading the contractors that they must chip in or face losing a big customer whose survival was in jeopardy.

"On the operational level we merged several lines, cut out a few of the less important ports of call to save money. We made the ships sail a little slower to save fuel, repainted their hulls with a black anti-friction paint, which though not as pretty, saved more fuel and lasted longer as it doesn't dirty so easily," Shragai said.

On the manpower front, 400 shore staff members were retired or dismissed, reducing total shore staff to under 1,000. A substantial 27 per cent saving on administrative costs was achieved.

The campaign was effective, cut-

ting \$22 in expenses during 1985. Zim will continue to reap the benefits of the cost cuts, although naturally they will be smaller this year.

Some good and some bad luck accompanied Zim's survival maneuvers. While fuel costs dropped, freight charges plummeted. And even though in the first half of 1986 Zim ships actually carried a little more cargo — 3.6 million tons, as against 3.4 million during the first half of 1985 — net profit shrank from \$7m. to \$4.5m. during the period.

But, judging from results since July, Zim expects to end the full year with a profit, for the second year running, though rather less than the \$19m. achieved in 1985. Turnover is likely to meet the forecasted \$650m. for this year, albeit down from 1985's \$700m.

However, despite some signs of a revival in the shipping business the crisis is still not over, and Zim must still face two major problems. A debt rescheduling and investment in fleet modernization.

Though Zim is a major foreign currency earner, and makes over half of its income from trade between foreign ports, it enjoys no government aid, not even the incentives industrial exporters enjoy. The company therefore does not think it too much to ask from the government to help reschedule its debts to free capital for investment.

But even if government co-operation will be forthcoming and Zim can take advantage of the rock-bottom prices for new ships being offered by the hard hit shipyards of the world, new orders may yet be stymied over the complements question.

While the ratings seamen's union has demonstrated some understanding for the company's plight and agreed to a 10 per cent reduction of crew sizes, the officers' union has adamantly resisted all attempts for a rational tightening of complements. As a result, Israeli ships quite substantially overmanned by European standards, making them more expensive to operate. The Transport Minister's answer, allowing the companies to charter foreign vessels to balance their expenditures, hardly amounts to a shipping policy.

As Israel still carries almost all its foreign trade by ship, it is perhaps not too much to ask that the government formulate a shipping policy that recognizes the problems and needs of a maritime country.

Experts say that as long as the unions believe that come what may the government will keep shipping afloat they will not be as forthcoming as they must be on the matter of crew cuts. Though the phasing out of Israel's passenger fleet over a decade ago and the closure of Ata Textile Co., a symbol of "Made in Israel," should be proof enough that it can happen here, seamen cling to their belief that the cargo fleet will somehow stay afloat.

As a minimum the government must clearly formulate exactly how many and which type of ships it considers "essential" to Israel's economy and security and will help keep sailing even at the cost of subsidies. This would put the rest of the ships into open competition giving the unions agonizing choice of sink or swim.

When these problems are properly tackled, the Israel Corp. and its partners in Zim — the government, which holds 40 per cent, and the Histadrut, with 10 per cent — will be able to get down to the urgent business of investing in fleet renewal.

vestment, a setback to Gorbachev's plans.

Although daily newspapers did not publish a harvest figure in reports on economic figures in the first nine months of this year, a statistical monthly revealed last week that the 1985 grain harvest totalled 191.67 million metric tons.

activity in industry rose 4.8 per cent against the first nine months of last year and production in most spheres increased slightly.

It showed a lag of up to 50 per cent behind planned levels of capital in-

Soviets reveal size of harvest

months of effort by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to revitalize the economy have failed to yield radical improvements.

Alcohol consumption and related deaths have fallen. Labour produc-

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

A place to bring your gripes

Many hard-bitten bank customers will greet the news with disbelief, but the latest innovation in Israeli banking is a formal complaints system. Bank Hapoalim has introduced this mind-boggling step forward in what it claims is a genuine attempt to improve customer service.

What actually happens when complaints are received under the new system remains to be seen — it only began operating earlier this month. But the mere fact that it was thought important to make an effort to improve their standing in this sensitive area shows that they, and presumably all the banks, are attaching greater weight to customer relations. This, in turn, reflects the growing

problem to a higher authority, namely the area management. Here, too, the stress in the Hapoalim approach is to encourage personal and ongoing contact between the people handling the complaint and the complainer. Everyone who has ever dealt with distraught customers knows that, as the late President Sadat used to say, 70 per cent of all problems are psychological. How the complaint and its bearer are treated is often more relevant than the actual amounts involved.

Finally, for those who have still not settled their affairs, Hapoalim has appointed an ombudsman, (in this case an ombudsman), Yael Gorman at head-office level to centralize handling of all customer complaints. In fact, she has already been fulfilling this role for some years, the difference now being that her department has become institutionalized and hence given more clout in the bank's bureaucracy.

Hapoalim's initiative is regarded as Johnny-come-lately-ism by Leumi, who say they have had a complaints department at head office for more than 10 years. Its functioning has drawn praise from even the most objective critic, the Bank of Israel, and Leumi claim that the unit of the Examiner of Banks Department in the central bank that investigates complaints from the public about the banks, regards the Leumi complaints-handling operation as a model for the other banks.

The Bank of Israel unit, by the way, is itself an address that can be used by disgruntled bank clients. Its intervention can sometimes produce more effective results, particularly in complicated cases, than hassling with the bank in question, but it tends to function like a government department, meaning slowly.

Bank Discount also has an official in its head office whose job is to handle complaints that the branch or area levels have been unable to resolve.

Interestingly enough, the absolute number of complaints received by the banks has dropped considerably. So rapid has this decline been, in fact, that the banks don't even pretend it stems entirely from improved service on their part, but admit that the slump in the level of complaints of up to 50 per cent between 1984 and 1986, is a reflection of the slowdown in activity generally. In particular, this year's 25-30 per cent drop from 1985 is based on the much lower number of transactions in foreign currency accounts and securities transactions, both key areas of complaints.

At the late President Sadat used to say, 70 per cent of all problems are psychological.

competition between the banks for private customers. In a service industry, competition expresses itself in the standard of service, which is the equivalent of the quality of the good in a manufacturing industry. In other words, Hapoalim are engaged in improving after-sales service.

This is being done by encouraging customers with any sort of complaint to bring it directly to the attention of the manager of the branch where their account is. So far so obvious. At the same time, they have given branch managers a sort of "Ten Commandments" for how to handle complaining customers. Cynics who might assume the gist of these instructions to be to punch the client on the nose and throw him out as quickly as possible, will be pleasantly surprised to learn that they in fact urge the manager to ensure he gives complaints his personal attention, not to fob people off with airy promises, to follow up the handling of the matter and to give the complainant a verbal or written interim report, if the investigation takes time.

The branch manager is even instructed to set aside fixed hours for appointments with irate customers seeking to draw his attention to the manner or behaviour of his staff, alleged computer foul-ups and other electronic horrors that can be visited on people's money.

If a customer is still dissatisfied, he can take his

Israel ranks respectably as posting for foreign execs

LONDON (AP). — Israel, along with some unlikely places like Southwest Africa and Bahrain, is in the second-highest category of the most congenial countries for foreign business executives to live in, a survey released this week shows.

Not surprisingly, the U.S. and Western Europe come in first place in the survey, which has been published on an annual basis over the past five years by London-based Employment Conditions Abroad. In the bottom category are, not unexpectedly, countries such as Iran.

The survey goes to 500 business subscribers who use the data to determine location allowances for their executives living abroad. Location allowances, as the London daily, *The Independent*, notes are "a polite term for hardship money."

The survey classified countries in six categories according to their relative hardships for foreigners, based on an evaluation of climate, health risks and health facilities, culture, goods and services, isolation, housing and education, security risks and "miscellaneous." The latter includes volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, whirlwinds and "unstable ruling regime."

Negative points were scored for "every imaginable horror ranging from muggings to sandstorms, political instability to medical risk, poor sanitation to volcanoes." *The Independent* said.

These are the countries surveyed and their ratings by category:

1. Australia, Barbados, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the U.S. and "Western Europe" (which is treated as a single country).
2. Bahrain, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Korea, South Africa, Singapore, Taiwan, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.
3. Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Eastern Europe (except Poland), Egypt, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, the Philippines, the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe.
4. Algeria, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey.
5. Bangladesh, Guatemala, Guyana, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen and Zaire.
6. Angola, Ghana, Iran and Uganda.

PRICES. — British inflation rose the first time in nine months, figures released by the Department of Employment showed last week.

Inflation in the 12 months to September rose to 3 per cent, up from 2.4 per cent in the year to August.

The figure comes as something of an embarrassment to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, which has made much of its success in reducing inflation.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Tokyo stocks tumble; London shares on mend

TOKYO (Reuters). — The Nikkei Stock Average plunged yesterday more than 500 points at one point. But losses were trimmed in late trading, in what brokers said was a response to the plunge on Wall Street Monday.

The index closed down 317.60 at 16,205.77 but had slipped as low as 15,989.15 in mid-afternoon. The average fell 177.97 points on Monday and over the past seven sessions has lost 1445.41 points.

Analysts said securities companies would likely continue buying today, centring on small-size blue chips, one broker said. Investment trusts, expected to pump some 30 billion yen into the market this week, will likely focus on firms connected with Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, said another.

In London, shares closed mixed with a firmer bias, although interest rate worries and reluctance to trade heavily ahead of "Big Bang" next Monday kept volume low. At close, the Financial Times 100 index was up 0.9 points to 1591.1, after a low of 1585.3. Stocks fell sharply the day before in London.

"Big Bang" sees the abolition of fixed commissions and, along with lower share transaction taxes, will lead to lower costs, giving institutions an incentive to hold the sidelines until then.

In New York, stocks were easier in morning trading ahead of today's release of third-quarter gross national product figures. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which dropped 26.02 points Monday was down 11.39 points to 1799.63 at noon. (Closing figures appear on page 9.)

CITICORP, the biggest banking company in the U.S., said its earnings rose 9 per cent to \$247 million in the third quarter this year, helped by strong showings in traditional and investment banking.

In announcements made simultaneously in New York and Tokyo, Citicorp said the improvement over the same period last year came despite sharp increases in operating expenses and provisions for possible loan losses.

The report drew a mixed reaction from analysts, some of whom said question marks still hang over the bank's controls on asset quality and expenses.

But Citicorp won lavish praise for its strong earnings momentum in its "bread-and-butter" consumer-banking business, where profits soared 66 per cent to \$126m.

ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS, Japan's biggest domestic airline, will place an order today for 11 Boeing 747 jets worth \$1.5 billion, an All Nippon spokesman said yesterday.

It is the second big Japanese deal with Boeing in a week. Japan Air Lines said on October 14 it had issued letters of intent to buy five 747s and six 767s for \$869m.

Meanwhile, the four-nation European Airbus Industrie Consortium expects total orders for its A320 short-range 150-seat passenger jet airliner to exceed 400 by the time that the plane makes its maiden flight next March, Airbus chairman Jean Pierson said. He said Airbus had already secured 367 orders and options for the plane.

Earlier this month Airbus received a major boost in the highly competitive North American market when the Minneapolis-based Northwest Airlines, the plane's third U.S. customer, placed a potential \$30 order for up to 100 A320s.

INTEREST RATES will continue to be the prime tool to fight inflation, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said yesterday. "Naturally we are reluctant to increase interest rates, but when it becomes necessary to keep downward pressure on inflation we will not hesitate to take that step," she told parliament.

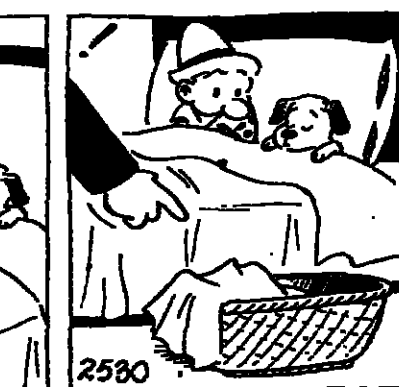
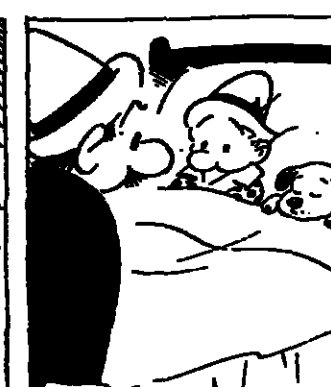
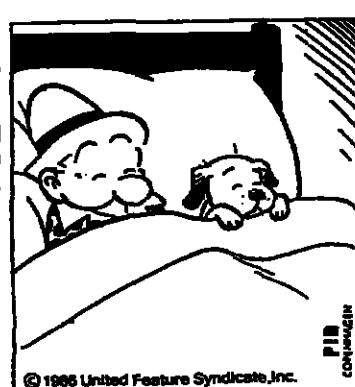
Asked if sterling would join the European Monetary System to ward off further rises after last week's one-point increase to 11 per cent in leading British interest rates, she said, "There is no change in this government's position on EMS."

MONTEDISON SPA, the Italian chemicals concern, has broken off takeover talks with Refaat Al-Sayed, the owner of Swedish biotechnology concern Fermenta AB, a Montedison spokesman said.

Montedison decided to abandon the talks because Fermenta had failed to satisfy a request by Montedison to provide detailed information on its operation, the spokesman said.

Montedison, which had been involved in takeover talks since Al-Sayed agreed in principle to sell his controlling 76.5 per cent stake to the Milan group, said last week it would drop its bid if it did not receive the information by midnight last night.

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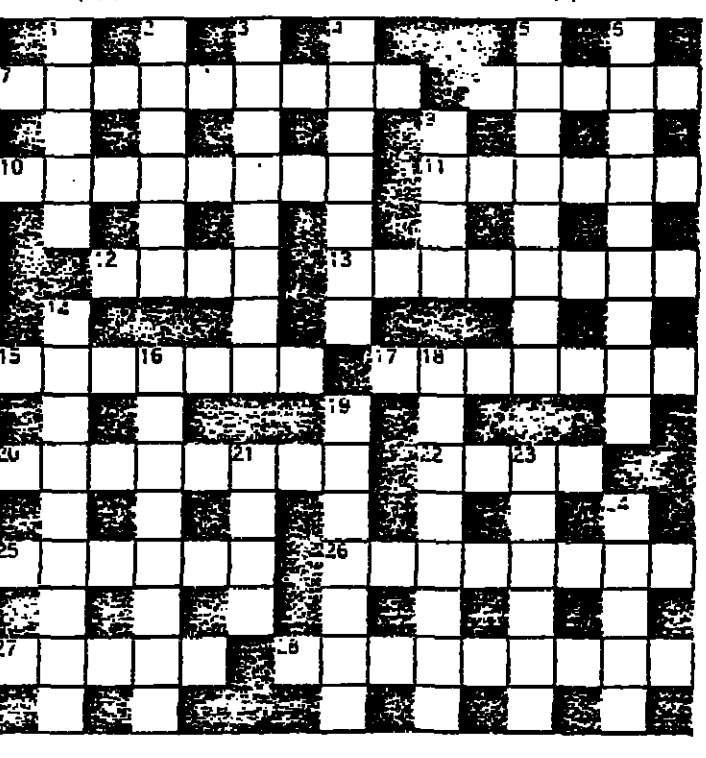
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 7 Puritan description of the ball-point (5)
- 8 Love aquatic birds (5)
- 10 Registers in time for advancement (6,2)
- 11 In wrong gear outside a Canadian capital (6)
- 12 Die, we hear, from an Asian illness (4)
- 13 Just conscious (8)
- 15 Bridge-builder who knows the drill (7)
- 17 Children gone out to explore the surroundings (7)
- 20 All-round businessman? (8)
- 22 Length of time in upper space (4)
- 23 Girl right left and centre hurt (6)
- 26 O. such delicate material for the poet (8)
- 27 Scarcely sufficient tin in a way (5)
- 28 F-me objective somewhere at sea? (4,5)

DOWN

- 1 & 2 Make every effort to manufacture a London lace (2,3,3,3)
- 3 Card game led boy to blows (6)
- 4 Pledge in Eastern fashion (7)
- 5 & 23 Extrovert don taking his leave (8,6)
- 6 Take cover from Long John's companion? He's mean (9)
- 9 Return in the country (4)
- 11 It's sound but none cares for the change (9)
- 16 The art of know-how to show how (8)
- 18 To give quarter around Virginia is appropriate (8)
- 19 Ambiguous relative to a king (7)
- 21 Sail around Tayside river (4)
- 22 See 5
- 24 Cake-making trick in the Home Counties (5)



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8 Protects 10 No. Doris (anag.) 11 Firearm 12 Diplomacy

7 Husky

13 Type of nut 17 Wander 18 Operatic song 22 Similar 23 Vertical 24 Fiddle badly 25 Assassins

DOWN

1 Economical 2 Fish 3 Race-course 4 Billet 5 Skill 6 Crooked 9 Vegetable 14 Endeavour 15 Easily broken 16 Design 19 Intrigue 20 Bishop's hat 21 Cereal

ACROSS

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

DOWN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

A drag on the market

A recent research paper from the Euroteam consultancy firm revealed that the total value of the share market was almost unchanged in the third quarter of this year, at \$9.24 billion. Of this, over 60.4 per cent was the chunk represented by shares included in the bank share "arrangement," so that the 4 per cent fall in the market value of this group in July-September balanced the 7.2 per cent advance in the value of all other shares.

In fact, apart from the arrangement bank shares, the only other sector to show any loss was the insignificant oil-exploration sector, whose value dropped 5 per cent to \$77 million.

Another way of measuring the degree of distortion caused by including the bank shares in the share market is by comparing the equity value to market value of companies in the two groups. Taking the market as a whole, the total shareholders' equity of all listed companies came to \$6.64b., or 72 per cent of their total market value of \$9.24b., noted above. However, taking all the companies, bar the handful included in the arrangement, shows that their equity was 11 per cent more than their market value. In the arrangement group, a very different picture emerged, with the equity of these companies worth only 48 per cent of their market value.

This latter statistic is a simple way of describing the enormity of the damage inflicted on the economy by the arrangement itself and, by extension, recalls the imbecility of the "regulation" of bank shares in the years prior to October 1983. Their collapse then gave rise to the crisis that led to the arrangement in the first place. The market value of the bank shares at present is very low, compared with their redemption value in 1988. And even this valuation is twice the amount of capital the banks have on their books.

Yet, considering both sections of the market independently, one arrives at another interesting conclusion: The bank shares, taken as a whole, are trading well below their true value. The "free" shares, examined on a normal basis, are also undervalued. What does this mean, if not that there is no fundamental reason for the market not to rise in the coming period. Indeed, the current month has seen the share market continue to chalk up further gains, after a strong September as well, while the regular bond market has also been performing well. Only the bank shares continue to languish, despite the announcement that the Bank of Israel would buy up excess supply in the marketplace, when it sees fit.

Looking at price/earnings ratios - always a dangerous thing to do in Israel, but nevertheless something that has to be done sometimes - Euroteam finds that the average p/e of all the companies who reported results for 1985 or 1985/86 was 29. This, however, is not very helpful, because half of the 218 companies that reported results for the latest business year wound up with a loss, so that no p/e ratio could be calculated for them, since the "e" side of the p/e was negative. In fact, no less than nine whole sectors ended with an aggregate net loss, including services, tourism and hotels, computers, real estate (one of the main groups on the exchange), food, metals, building materials, miscellaneous industries, R&D companies and oil companies.

But last year's losses have had little relationship to this year's trading performance. The real estate sector, for instance, collectively lost \$31m., spurred on by results such as a \$12m. loss at Rasso and \$6m. at Solal Bomeh (that's what the accounts showed) - but has been rising steadily throughout the year. Indeed, it was the first sector whose index topped the 200 mark (i.e. 100 per cent nominal increase on the year) this past Sunday. It would seem that this and other sectors have been focusing for some time on future prospects rather than past results, and since the former are rather happier than the latter the direction has been up instead of down.

Finally, to bring the picture up to date, it is worth noting that the first half of October saw the bond market perform better than the share market, although even the share market went up. The bonds, especially the index-linked groups, seem to have the bit firmly within their teeth now, and are chugging along producing small rises most days. Since the consensus is that the consumer price index expected for October will be about 2.5 per cent, these rises are quite understandable. As for the share market, it continues to do well, subject of course to the usual temporary setbacks. The consumer spending boom, improving exports and general atmosphere of semi-boom are reason enough to explain this trend. The forthcoming quarterly review of business trends, due shortly from the Bank of Israel, will apparently confirm that these forces are still at work in the corporate sector and are expected to remain so for the coming months.

EC clears way for farm-trade accord

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters). - European Community ministers yesterday gave their formal approval to a new trade accord with non-EC Mediterranean states, including Israel, ending months of bickering between community members.

The ministers' backing opens the way for the EC's Executive Commission to seek agreement for the accord from the 12 states affected by the trade package. The formal approval was given without discussion after senior representatives from member states last week completed details of the package.

Diplomats said opposition within the EC to the new accord, mainly from Spain, finally ended when it became clear the problem was causing the community increasing embarrassment with its traditional trade partners.

"With that out of the way, the pieces just fell into place," one diplomat said.

Diplomats said the EC had now gone as far as it could in making concessions, and the community expected to reach agreement on the

accord in the next few weeks with the 12 Mediterranean states affected, which, besides Israel, include Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

The accord is designed to ensure that trade between the Mediterranean states and the EC does not suffer from Spain and Portugal's entry into the community last January.

The 12 countries have traditionally been able to export a wide range of products to the EC at specially low import duty rates.

Talks had been stalled for several months after Spain demanded better conditions for its own exports to other EC member countries and for exports from the Canary Islands, officially part of Spain but not covered by community law.

The new accord will offer the Mediterranean states concessions providing for increased exports of products such as citrus fruits, tomatoes and wine, and the EC will take account of periods of drought when setting import levels.

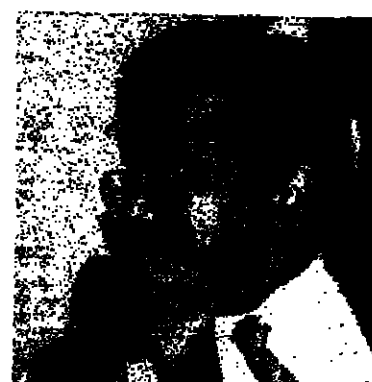
Kuwait deal edges Opec closer to pact

GENEVA (AFP). - Kuwait yesterday cleared the way for continued oil-production restraint by Opec until the end of the year, after agreeing to a hard-fought compromise on its demand for a higher output quota.

But final agreement on an interim arrangement allowing the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries time to hammer out permanent production quotas at a new session scheduled for December was still blocked by Qatar, according to conference sources.

The small Persian Gulf emirate was said to be unhappy with its share of a supplemental quota allocation of 200,000 barrels a day, of which about one-third was earmarked for the smaller Opec producers.

The outline of a final compromise emerged after feverish day-long talks among key Opec ministers here and parallel consultations between Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and leaders of other Gulf states. The current Geneva session began 16 days ago and is the longest ministerial conference in Opec's 26-year history.



Kuwait Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah (AFP)

A Kuwaiti source said his country had agreed to a formula raising its quota by 20,000 barrels a day in November and a further 79,000 barrels a day in December. Kuwait's official quota is at present 900,000 barrels a day and the supplementary allocation would bring it up to 999,000.

Under compromise formulas discussed at the conference since Monday, Saudi Arabia would transfer its share of an additional allocation of 200,000 barrels a day to Kuwait in December. According to another proposal, Kuwait would be given the benefit of the additional Saudi share and those of other Gulf countries, principally the United Arab Emirates.

Labour Party outlines goals for economy

Post Economics Reporter

The Labour Party, responding to the Likud's call on Monday for stepped-up settlement activity in the territories, will call for a clear preference in allocating funds for settlement in the Galilee, Negev, Jerusalem, Jordan Valley and Golan Heights.

The Alignment's position was made known in a document prepared by the party and presented to Prime Minister Shamir and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim yesterday.

The document also calls for the rehabilitation of agriculture in the areas Labour wants to be given settlement priority.

Prepared by Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi, the document will serve as the basis for Labour's position in the newly created economic mini-cabinet. The cabinet will include Nissim and Shamir, from the Likud, and Ya'acobi and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, from the Alignment.

The document also calls for subsidies to manufacturers exporting to the dollar area, as a form of export encouragement, and for a tax exemption on exports. It also seeks tax reform centred on a reduction in rate for value-added tax and a reduction in the rate for corporate tax.

The document supports a long-term scheme to encourage savings.

Ha'argaz plans further layoffs

By YITZHAK OKED

TEL AVIV. - Ha'argaz Ltd. plans to lay off 40 of the 220 workers at its bus-assembly plant and will dismiss more, unless the government approves orders for new buses by the Egged and Dan cooperatives.

At a press conference here Monday, Shlomo Bracha, the company's general manager, blamed government foot-dragging for the problem. He said the authorities had not approved any new bus purchases for either cooperative since January. Under an agreement reached in principle earlier, Egged was allowed to order 300 buses a year, while Dan was permitted 80.

Bracha said that if the delays did not end, Ha'argaz would abandon bus production altogether and embark on other manufacturing ventures requiring fewer workers.

He recalled that two to three years ago Ha'argaz and the other company assembling buses in Israel, Merkavim Metal Works Ltd., employed 880 workers. Today they have a total of 450, he said.

Lufthansa to offer business in place of tourist class

By MICHAEL TUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Lufthansa German Airlines is abolishing its tourist class and introducing instead a business class on all its European routes, including Israel, the carrier's Israel representative Heinz Dieckrichsen told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

The new business class will offer, among other things, roomier seats and a larger cabin crew. The change, which will cost Lufthansa \$2 million, is part of the airline's efforts to woo business travellers, who account for 67 per cent of its European business.

On one flight, business executives comprise 90 per cent of the passengers. Fares on the new business class, which begins November 1, will cost no more than the old tourist class for Israelis booking their flight 10 days in advance with fixed departure and arrival dates.

Last year, some 160,000 West German tourists visited Israel, second only to the number from the U.S. and a record for German tourism to Israel. Lufthansa flew some 110,000 passengers to and from Germany last year.

On November 1 Lufthansa will also introduce on its two weekly flights from Israel to Munich the 737-300, a new low-noise jet purchased by the airline only a few weeks ago.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:	
General Share Index	118.91 -0.13%
Non-Bank Index	156.04 -0.01%
Arrangement	103.18 -0.24%
Insurance	176.37 +1.81%
Commerce, Services	196.42 -0.81%
Real Estate	201.87 +0.12%
Industries	139.73 -0.02%
Textiles	195.89 +0.72%
Metals	143.03 +0.65%
Electronics	92.87 -0.06%
Chemicals	135.34 -0.12%
Industrial Invest.	139.63 +0.08%
Investment Cos.	163.78 +0.10%
General Bond Index	112.28 -0.06%
Index-linked Bonds	114.28 -0.13%
Fully-linked	118.28 -0.08%
Partially-linked	113.08 -0.24%
Dollar-linked Bonds	83.24 +0.08%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	110.48 -0.14%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	111.58 -0.11%
Long-term 5+ yrs	106.63 -0.06%

Turnovers:	
Shares - total	NIS 12,936,400
Arrangement	NIS 1,948,200
Non-bank	NIS 10,988,200
Bonds - total	NIS 3,724,900
Index-linked	NIS 2,790,700
Dollar-linked	NIS 947,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 18,286,500
Share Movements:	
Advances	159 (189)
of which 5% +	25 (26)
"buyers only"	5 (3)
Declines	128 (126)
of which 5% -	21 (27)
"sellers only"	2 (3)
Unchanged	107 (104)
Trading Halt	24 (35)
Bond Market Trends:	
Index-linked:	Falls to 1%
5% fully-linked	Falls to 1%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	100NIS change
Commercial Banks				
(not part of "arrangement")				
Maritime	1180	4368		
General non-arr.	21500	18	+1.9	
First Int'l	3800	1028		
FIBI	4400	4490	+2.1	
Commercial Banks				
(part of arrangement)				
IDB	78900	318	-0.3	
Union Tr.	69400	115	-0.2	
Discount	100000	290	-0.6	
Mizrahi	32400	817	-0.2	
Hapoalim	53400	604	-0.2	
General A	136700	15		
Leumi 0.1	33950	1168	-0.2	
Fin. Trade	45230			
Mortgage Banks				
Leumi Mort.	5210	400	-0.4	
Dev. Mort.	2215	1953	+1.1	
Mishkan	2240	350	+0.8	
Tefahot	14417	96		
Mevav	5600	186	+1.3	
Financial Institutions				
Agric C	88000	35	+10.0	
Ind. Dev. DO	70173	29	-6.1	
Cla Leasing 0.1	17000	29	-6.1	
Insurance				
Ararat 0.1	1015	1230	-2.9	
Heasner 0.1	337	101672	+1.0	
Phoenix 0.1	807	800	+1.0	
Investment	8980	45		
Menorah 1	2085	56	+1.0	
Sahar	5875	422		
Zion Hold. 1	9200	11	-3.2	
Trade & Services				
Melir Extra	7800	s.o.1	-5.0	
Supersol 2	8010	367	-2.8	
Delek	3300	3470	-2.8	
Lightstar	18200	117	+2.3	
Cold Storage	2201	553	-5.0	
Dan Hotels	1740	548	-	
Yarden Hotel	2911	144	+0.0	
Hilton 1	23780	158		
Teal 1	1750	412		
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture				
Azrieli	819	11849	+1.2	
Elion	505	b.o.1	+5.0	
Africo Isr. 0.1	37230	88	-0.8	
Dankner	4800	211	-4.2	
Prop. & Bldg.	2815	1811	-0.8	
Bayview 0.1	4170	681	-0.7	
ILDCr	56000	94		
Rasco		not trading		
Mehadrin	7820	137		
Hedarmir	1315	1889	-0.2	
Industrials				
Dubak b	3580	2230	+4.7	
Pri-Ze 1	1988	1328	-0.1	
Sunfrost	9740	257		
Elite	18200	653	-2.8	
Adgar	518	12434	+7.8	
Argman	13090	50	-0.8	
Delta G 1	3700	1273	+1.2	
Maquette 1	14815	98	-0.8	
Eagle 1	3648	1006	-0.8	
Polgar	14870	118	+10.0	
Schoellerns	3360	585	-8.7	
Rogapain	7850	370	+1.2	
Urdan 0.1	2350	2301	-2.1	
Is. Can. Co. 1	2130	766	-0.9	
Zion Cables	12200	198	+1.7	
Pecker Steel	357800	10		
Elbit				
Investment Companies				
IDB Dev. r	4350	3083		
Elion	3400	1789	+0.9	
Art 1	245	1547	-2.8	
Gahalel	1340	200		
Israel Corp. 1	7800	239	+2.1	
Wolfson 1 r	118000	2	+0.8	
Hapoalim Inv.	5900	567		
Leumi Invest.		not trading		
Discount Invest.	2520	6203	-1.2	
Mizrahi Invest.	14200	32	-1.4	
Cla 10	928	8475		
Landeco 0.1	5420	120		
Pama 0.1	9412	93	-3.9	
Oil Exploration				
Paz Oil Expl.	18900	108	-0.6	
J.O.E.L.	2880	1688	+4.3	

For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.



But - you can help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's Forsake Me Not Fund helps the country's less fortunate elderly lessen the burden in their latter years. Your contributions go a long way -

A sparkling social life!
The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and kinship. The Forsake Me Not Fund ensures their "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, and is maintained, heated and kept clean.

A glittering smile!
Your contributions help subsidize dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

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A warm glow on a cold evening
The Forsake Me Not Fund supplies heaters, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses, bedding and warm clothing - desperately needed during the cold winter months.

Bring a little comfort into their homes!
Many of Israel's elderly people live in sub-standard homes that urgently require repair or renovation, as well as security measures such as locks or beepers.

PLEASE, HELP US HELP THEM. GIVE GENEROUSLY TO "FORSAKE ME NOT"

FORSAKE ME NOT

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapes	Pakam 7-Day Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	21.10	7-17.00%	8-18.50%
HAPOLIM	25.9	8-15%	10-15.75%
DISCOUNT	21.8	8-17%	12-14.50%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-15%
FIRST INTL	17.10	10-17%	11-17.20%
			13-19.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 58 days.)

PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (October 21)

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.375	5.375	5.375
STG (10,000 pounds)	10.250	10.250	10.250	10.250
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.625	3.625	3.625	3.625
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.125	3.125	3.125	3.125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.375	3.375	3.375	3.375

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (October 21)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	1	1.4610	1.5000
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4703	1.4857
Deutsche Mark	1	0.7377	0.7470
Pound Sterling	1	2.1062	2.1326
French Franc	1	0.2282	0.2280
Japanese Yen	10	0.0486	0.0485
Dutch Florin	1	0.6527	0.6509
Swiss Franc	1	0.9004	0.9116
Swedish Krone	1	0.2143	0.2170
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2008	0.2033
Danish Krone	1	0.1362	0.1386
Finnish Mark	1	0.3019	0.3057
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0566	1.0689

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Aguda's game

IT WAS SOMETHING less than a solid parliamentary phalanx that the Knesset fielded this week in securing the government against the danger of anything short of a massive vote of confidence.

Not that the combined opposition forces on both the right and the left had even the shadow of a chance to defeat the newly installed second national unity government under Yitzhak Shamir. But the coalition parties could have been expected to close ranks for the occasion and allow no dissent, no matter how minimal. As it happened three Alignment deputies abstained, and so did one from Shinui. For thus flouting coalition discipline without warrant, the errant MKs may yet face party music.

This, even though they argued with a degree of seeming plausibility that they could not, with a clean conscience, openly place their trust in a prime minister whose involvement in the Shin Bet affair as its former civilian head remained to be cleared up.

The four were not, however, alone. They were joined by two Agudat Yisrael parliamentarians, one of whom, Avraham Shapira, was reported to have pleaded ill-health, and the other, Menahem Porush, a prior commitment to visit a Jerusalem *succa* as ground for absenting himself from the vote. The offensive refusal to be counted, ludicrously masked by the pretence of objective inability to attend the chamber, was compounded by the fact that this duo constitutes the entire present Aguda contingent in the Knesset.

Since the ultra-Orthodox Aguda is nominally a member in good standing of the coalition, some better excuse had to be devised. The real reason for the non-vote, party spokesmen hastened to explain, was the Aguda's resolve to thus convey its acute displeasure with the Likud's failure to make good promises made to the party in religious matters.

The nature of those failed promises was not spelled out. Presumably they included Labour Minister Moshe Katsav's stinging refusal to concede full ministerial powers to his one-time deputy, Rabbi Porush. And vice premier—as he then was—Yitzhak Shamir's disinclination to get around the ban, written into the coalition agreement, on private members' bills violative of the religious *status quo*.

There is no gainsaying that the Aguda is fully within its rights to punish the Likud for what it, rightly or wrongly, views as trifling with its contribution, no matter how modest, to Likud strength. Nothing prevents the Aguda from making clear to the Likud that it must not take its tiny partner for granted, as though it were actually tucked in its huge vest pocket. The Aguda, too, may have an alternative.

But Monday's vote of confidence was in no sense a legitimate occasion for issuing any such clarification. If the perfidy of the Likud made the entire national unity government so *treif* in Aguda eyes that support for it—and not just for the Likud—needed to be withheld, then the Aguda should also promptly have placed itself in the section reserved for opposition parties: outside the coalition.

Even if this meant forfeiting the countless millions regularly showered on Aguda institutions, which are the true reason for the party's nominal membership in the government.

Unfortunately there is not the slightest chance that the Aguda will now risk—or be invited to risk—so perilous a retreat into the moneyless political wilderness. MK Shapira for one is safe in his hold on the chairmanship of the powerful Knesset Finance Committee. The Aguda is banking, with full justice, on both the Likud and the Alignment not to press it to make the simple decision: fish, or cut bait.

So for the foreseeable future things will remain as they are. Agudat Yisrael will be able to eat its cake and have it too: play hooky from coalition duties, while confidently holding the plate out for coalition favours. Not for the Aguda coalition discipline.

Sorry mess

POLITICIANS, even statesmen, have a way of dangling promises of future advancement to more friends, allies and subordinates than they can ever reasonably hope to accommodate. Sooner or later the chickens come home to roost, and the munificent promise-makers must face embarrassing charges of having rewarded loyal service with rank betrayal.

Premier Shamir had this sort of unpleasant experience with his Herut colleague Yoram Aridor, then an ex-finance minister, when Mr. Shamir was himself the head of the second Likud administration some years ago. Now Foreign Minister Peres is having it with Ezer Weizman, who has just dissolved his Yahad bubble into the larger vessel of the Labour Party. Mr. Peres should have known better than to let it happen to him.

When he launched the national unity government on its course two years ago, Mr. Peres, then the prime minister, could afford to be large with Mr. Weizman, whom he appointed minister-without-portfolio in the Prime Minister's Office, with special responsibilities in matters concerning Israel Arabs and issues of peace diplomacy especially delegated by Mr. Peres. Mr. Weizman's Yahad and military team-mate, the flamboyant Avraham (Abraham) Tamir, was made director-general of the Prime Minister's Office. Both Mr. Weizman and Mr. Tamir appeared to have a bright future assured to them in, or around, the Foreign Ministry after the rotation.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Peres also incurred some heavy obligations to the post-rotation careers of Labour Party leaders with foreign policy experience, and to his senior assistants in the Prime Minister's Office. Notable among the latter was the youngish cabinet secretary, Dr. Yossi Beilin, a capable scholar and administrator but a novice in diplomacy.

Having failed—for the time being—in getting Dr. Beilin's candidacy for ambassador in Washington past the Shamir barrier, Mr. Peres settled on a senior role for his protégé inside the ministry. When the attorney-general ruled that a non-MK cannot serve as a deputy foreign minister, regardless of the exact title, Mr. Peres, brushing aside protests from the ministry's own professional staff, resolved to split the post of director-general between Dr. Beilin and Mr. Tamir.

Dr. Beilin will be granted overall control of political affairs—and serve as a "de facto deputy minister"—while Mr. Tamir will have authority over administrative, Third World and peace matters.

Whether this bizarre and almost unprecedented arrangement can be made to work, even though it was yesterday approved by the cabinet, is at best moot. But the strange manner of favoritism displayed by Mr. Peres has already landed him in hot water with Mr. Weizman, whose own promised role—as minister-without-portfolio—in foreign affairs is shrouded in uncertainty, except that he will be operating from the ministry. Yesterday the angry Mr. Weizman dashed off to London, leaving the whole sorry mess in Mr. Peres's lap, and Mr. Tamir's.

Granted, in politics not every eventuality can be predicted; but the unresolved disarray in and around the Foreign Ministry seems to reflect sheer thoughtlessness. The "culture of government" with which even political foes have long credited the Labour Party was made of sterner stuff.

Amman was waiting for Premier Shamir

Pinhas Inbari

THE FUTURE of the territories and ways to solve the Palestinian problem continue to remain the core of dispute between the political thinking of the Likud and the Labour Party. Is Yitzhak Shamir's leadership as head of the national unity government going to bring this basic source of dispute to the point of explosion? Will Shimon Peres, from his new position as foreign minister, do that? Usually this conflict is understood solely in terms of Israeli domestic politics. But in fact the shape of these differences is determined as well by intra-Arab politics.

At the end of his term as prime minister, Shimon Peres portrayed an erroneous picture of the political situation in the Arab world. He gave the impression that Egypt and Jordan were in full harmony concerning the peace process and once a peace conference convenes, both countries would start direct peace negotiations with the Jewish state.

This way of portraying the Arab political situation is far from being accurate or up-to-date. If Jordan and Egypt are in such a degree of harmony, why didn't King Hussein join the Alexandria summit? Moreover, why can't we see the convening of the international conference in the near future?

Egypt and Jordan are, in fact, not only far from following the same steps, but Jordan is even offering the Arab world an entirely opposite example of how to deal with Israel.

For Egypt it is not enough that Arab states will enter the peace process. Of no less importance is the way the Arab world conducts its relations with the former enemy. It is not surprising that Egypt wants the Arab world to follow its example exactly of achieving peace with Israel: the comprehensive way.

"Comprehensive" means complete Israeli withdrawal in return for full Arab recognition of the Jewish

State. That is the only way Egypt can restore its dignity in the Arab world and prove the correctness of the Camp David policy, but more than that: Comprehensive process in the Middle East will put Egypt once again in a leadership position among her Arab sisters—a position from which Cairo could gain not only in political terms, but economically as well—restoring, for example, Egypt's large Saudi subsidy.

STRANGE as it may seem, Jordanian policy is an obstacle to Egypt's return to the leadership of the Arab world, because Jordan is proposing an altogether different way to resolve difficulties with Israel.

What Jordan is really offering Israel now is what Israel has asked of Jordan for a long time—practical

'Jordan's nightmare is to be trapped between hostile governments in Jerusalem and Damascus'

arrangements in the territories in which both neighbour states would share responsibilities, especially on coping together with the PLO threat.

Jordan is not really pushing for an immediate Israeli withdrawal, but rather a *modus vivendi* for managing the Palestinian problem in the West Bank. Both countries want to hinder the PLO's activities in Arab cities such as Nablus and Hebron.

This Jordanian policy is a real danger to Egyptian efforts, because it means that Jordan is no longer

aiming for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories; on the contrary, Amman is interested in an Israeli alliance against PLO influence, and as a logical conclusion, Jordan is not inclined to enter formal negotiations with the Jewish State and is quite happy with the behind the scenes arrangements. As long as Jordan is satisfied with the present situation, its enthusiasm for joining in an international conference is much reduced. Its continued declarations of support for such a conference are, under the circumstances, merely lip-service.

In this matter Jordanian policy coincides with internal Israeli policy trends. Labour party leader Shimon Peres is very much in error if he interpreted Jordanian policy as directed towards him. The real direction is towards the Likud. We can find other signals for this assumption in Jordanian policy in the West Bank, namely in its new attitude towards the Jewish settlements.

One of the main sources of difficulties in the past between the Jordanian government and the Jerusalem District Electric Company was the Arab company's readiness to supply electricity to Jewish settlements in the territories. In those days Jordan rejected Israeli proposals of joint rule over the West Bank, and stuck to its demand for full withdrawal. Now the Jordanian position has changed, and when the issue of supplying electricity to Jewish settlers in Hebron was raised in the secret contacts concerning nominating Arab mayors to the municipalities, Jordan did not object.

WHAT IS dearer to the Likud than the Jewish settlements? The real deal Jordan is offering Israel is directed towards the new prime minister in Jerusalem, Yitzhak Shamir, not the former one, Shimon

Dry Bones



Peres. Jordan will not help Peres, as foreign minister, in his efforts to convene the international conference, and will give some kind of legitimacy to the Israeli presence in the territories, including settlements, and by doing so may doom Egypt to remain in solitude in the Arab world and bring to the Labour Party the opposition.

Why would Jordan do it? Surely not out of free choice. After all, King Hussein much prefers Peres to Shamir. But Jordan must take into account its objective limitations between the Arab world and Israel. Jordan's nightmare is to be trapped between hostile governments in Jerusalem and Damascus, and exactly that could have happened if King Hussein had joined the Peres-Mubarak (King Hassan) axis of comprehensive peace, against the

wishes of the opposite axis: the Likud-Syria axis.

The turning point in Jordanian policy came once Amman understood that Peres was not going to fight for his position as prime minister of Israel and was going to deliver it to Shamir, doing so to abort the peace process in the middle and leave King Hussein at the mercy of his staunchest enemies—Syria and the Likud.

King Hussein succeeded in his efforts to turn the Syrians from enemies into friends. In return for his policy in the West Bank, he will try to do the same with Shamir. To align the almost parallel axes in the Middle East, Hussein may try to fit the Likud into the Amman-Damascus axis.

The writer is a journalist specializing in Arab affairs.

Hitting the Soviets where it hurts most

Noach Dear

LAST YEAR New York City enacted a South African "disinvestment" law, which restricts New York City's financial dealings with banks and companies that do business with South Africa.

On May 31 of this year, Gov. Mario Cuomo signed into law an amendment to New York State's Retirement and Social Services Law, which requires the comptroller of the State of New York to assess whether firms doing business in Northern Ireland, in which the Retirement System may invest, have adhered to certain criteria for promoting equal employment opportunity in that country.

On a non-legislative level, New York City's four pension systems—fire, police, Employees Retirement System and the Teachers Retirement System—with combined assets of \$26 billion have all decided in recent weeks to divest their holdings

in companies that do business with South Africa.

Clearly, "disinvestment" as a means of expressing moral outrage against objectionable practices of other nations is taking hold in the state of New York. Of course, there is substantial debate whether disinvestment is an appropriate response in particular instances. But the principle that investment decisions have moral, ethnic and political ramifications—that they are not properly viewed as being made in a vacuum—is gaining wider and wider acceptance.

The scale of human rights violations in the Soviet Union is at least as great as it is in South Africa. In the

Soviet Union, as in South Africa, there are restrictions on where one may live or travel and on what one may say. Indeed, even beyond what is being claimed to be happening in South Africa, in the Soviet Union, dissent is totally forbidden and even the slightest criticism of the authorities—even that which does not involve encouragement of violence or illegal activity—can result in long prison sentences.

Can anyone imagine anything similar to the large-scale demonstrations and strikes in South Africa protesting apartheid happening in the Soviet Union? There is also in the Soviet Union a completely controlled media, while in South Africa there does exist at least a measure of independent journalism. Moreover, while everyone concedes there is some semblance of democracy accorded the white minority, in the

Soviet Union there is no democracy at all.

Brazenly, the Soviet press frequently quotes statistics purporting to show that South Africa has the highest proportion of prisoners per 1,000 population of any country in the world. Natan (Anatoly) Sharansky says that the proportion of prisoners in the Soviet Union is between five and 10 times that of South Africa!

THERE is also no secret about the additional problems faced by the minorities of the Soviet Union. Indeed, the tribulations of the 400,000 Jews and countless others wishing to leave the Soviet Union, but systematically denied the opportunity, is widely known. A Soviet disinvestment measure may well result in sufficient pressure that will lead to that country granting its citizens the

basic right of emigration.

Even if such a proposal did not win enough support to be made a law, the hearings on the bill would subject to public scrutiny the dealings of major financial institutions with the Soviet Union. Many people would like to know the extent to which they are intertwined with a country that is the adversary of the U.S. at virtually every critical point around the globe.

New York City is the financial capital of the world. A Soviet disinvestment law enacted by it would be a substantial message that we will simply not allow business as usual to continue in the face of the shameful human rights violations openly committed.

The writer is a New York City Council member from Brooklyn. He has just been appointed as chairman of a new council sub-committee on human rights.

READERS' LETTERS

THE WESTERN ENTRANCE TO JERUSALEM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I refer to Meir Ronnen's article of September 24, "Rolling into a state of confusion."

For years, all those who drove into and out of Western Jerusalem had to endure slow-moving traffic and stops repeatedly. Since the new improved complex of roads at the entrance to Jerusalem was inaugurated in July 1984, including the important Highway No. 4 to Ramat and North Jerusalem and the short-cut to the Kirya, traffic flows 37 per cent faster and gas consumption has gone down by 12 per cent, since less time is wasted in waiting and it is now possible to drive at a reasonable speed.

It must be remembered that when adopting traffic solutions, consideration had to be given to the physical and urban conditions in the area and to budgetary constraints which ruled Jerusalem Municipality and by the Ministry of Transport in order to make improvements, it became clear to us that, in road complexes of this out more expensive solutions, such as underpasses and overpasses which do not fit in with the character and landscape of the city.

As to road safety, while the volume of traffic at the entrance to Jerusalem increased by 25 per cent

from 1982 to 1985, the new road complex resulted in a marked improvement of the safety record. In the years 1982-83, this area was the site of 20 accidents involving casualties, including nine pedestrians, one of whom died. From July 1984 until today, there were 10 accidents, including five pedestrians. It seems to me that the figures speak for themselves.

From the results of a study carried out by the Traffic Department of the type, it is important for drivers to display the same discipline as drivers do in other developed countries on similar multi-lane highways.

In addition to signs and lane markings to help drivers both in daytime and at night, we are considering the possibility recommended by Mr. Ronnen of adding overhead signs and we are studying the kind of signs that will be most suitable to the character of Jerusalem.

It seems to me that, under the circumstances, we should not allow our desire for an ideal situation to obstruct a good one, achieved at the cost of great efforts.

RAFI DAVARA, Adviser to the Mayor, Municipal Spokesman, Jerusalem Municipality

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As the owner of a private pharmacy in this country, I was most interested to read Michal Yudelman's article on Teva Pharmaceutical Industries' U.S. sales drive (October 6).

A large proportion of every order I place with Teva (including life-saving and other important medicines) is out of stock. This causes considerable embarrassment and inconvenience to the pharmacists and unnecessary suffering to the patients. The situation has been like this for some time and shows no sign

of improving. Delays of several weeks or more are commonplace. I would humbly suggest that this multi-million dollar enterprise satisfy its appetite for growth by ensuring an adequate supply of drugs to the home market (small though it may be) before casting around the world for new ones.

MICHAEL DAVIES, Petah Tikva.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — On visiting Tel Aviv for the second time, we were appalled to see a horse obviously starved and exhausted in the midday heat on your streets. This animal was made to pull a cart loaded with second-hand furniture.

We were unable to find a policeman, so we contacted the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We were told the society constantly receives complaints of this obvious cruelty, but is unable to pursue the matter, due to the fact that carts are not licensed.

Can nothing be done to rectify this obvious neglect of such gentle animals?

FRANCES JONES, LYNN HARRISON, Tel Aviv (Ormskirk, England).

ETHICAL STANDARDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I could not agree more with Rabbi Mendell Lewittes's useful assessment that "the idealism and ethical standards of the founding generation have become severely tarnished, if not abandoned" ("Season of repentance" — October 3).

These ideals have, however, never been adopted and are actively opposed by a growing segment of the population, the cohorts of army-exempted yeshiva students (their number has increased since 1977 from 6,000 to about 16,000).

As "evil must be combatted not only because of its intrinsic undesirability, but also because of its pernicious and corroding influence," in Rabbi Lewittes's strong words, may I take this opportunity to beseech him to use his undeniable powers of persuasion to help these cohorts ponder the sins of shirking one's social duties, living at other people's expense, and the un-Jewishness of instilling religion by violent means.

JACQUES LEWIN, Herzliya.

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